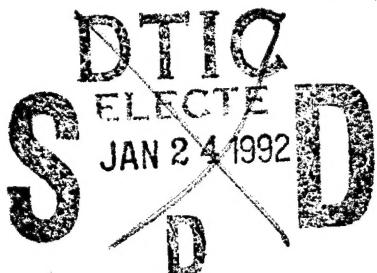


A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
OF SELECTED PORTIONS
OF THE SHELBYVILLE RESERVOIR SHORELINE

(initials)

By

Joseph Phillippe
and
Denise Hodges



Prepared for:

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District
St. Louis, Missouri

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by the

Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work
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6 March 1981

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methods included a boat survey, pedestrian reconnaissance, and shovel testing. Also utilized were a documentary search and a primary informant survey. A total of 75 archeological sites were located and surface collected. They represent the Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods and eight historic sites. Eight other historic sites were shown in the documents, but these were not located during the survey. Ten sites may be significant enough for National Register status, although test excavations will be required. The results indicate that a number of important archeological sites in the Shelbyville Reservoir area are now being affected adversely. Mitigation in the form of monitoring, testing, and excavation is recommended.

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Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work
Illinois State University

Edward B. Jelks
David L. Carlson
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ABSTRACT

In the fall of 1980, an archeological reconnaissance of part of the Shelbyville Reservoir shoreline in Moultrie County, Illinois, was carried out by a survey crew from the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, Illinois State University, for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, in accordance with the terms of Purchase Order No. DACW 43-80-M-3042. The purpose of the investigation was to locate all prehistoric and historic sites from the shoreline to 610 feet above sea level. In addition, sites were evaluated as to size, temporal period of occupation, eligibility for the National Register, and the potential for adverse impact as a result of fluctuations in the reservoir level. Survey methods included a boat survey, pedestrian reconnaissance, and shovel testing. Also utilized were a documentary search and a primary informant survey. A total of 75 archeological sites were located and surface collected. They represent occupations from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods of Midwestern prehistory as well as eight historic sites. Eight other historic sites were shown in the documents, but these were not located during the survey. Ten sites may be significant enough to be considered for National Register status, although test excavations will be required in order to make any final decisions. The results of this survey indicate that a number of important archeological sites in the Shelbyville Reservoir area are now being affected adversely. Mitigation of these sites in the form of monitoring, testing, and excavation is recommended.

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The authors would like to thank the many people who have contributed to the completion of this cultural resource survey. The St. Louis District staff (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers) at Lake Shelbyville provided assistance and information which greatly facilitated our efforts. We would especially like to thank Park Manager Winston Campbell, Ranger Al Lookofsky, and Ranger Maria DiBiaso for their help. Staff Archeologist Terry Norris provided useful information about previous work in the area and assisted in selecting the areas to be shovel tested. We would like to thank Mr. Ted Anderson from the Department of Conservation who gave us permission to survey the DOC lands in the reservoir. We would also like to thank Mr. Glen Wright of Findlay who took us to several important sites and shared his knowledge of the prehistory of the reservoir with us. Mr. Freeman of Shelbyville also provided us with some useful information regarding sites in the area.

Joan Unsicker patiently edited the final draft of this report and Ruth Kissell typed the manuscript. James Baldoni produced the maps of the survey area (Figures 1 and 2 and Appendix IV) and Julie Johnson drew the artifacts illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. Dr. Martin K. Nickels graciously consented to examine the fragments of human bone which were discovered at Mt-14. Finally, we would like to thank Dr. David Carlson and Dr. Edward Jelks for their guidance and direction which made the completion of this project possible.

INTRODUCTION

The following report describes the procedures and results of the archeological reconnaissance of selected portions of the shoreline along the Kaskaskia branch of the Shelbyville Reservoir, Moultrie County, Illinois, in accordance with Purchase Order No. DACW 43-80-M-3042 between Illinois State University and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District. This work was conducted from 15 September to 23 October 1980. The fieldwork was carried out by Joseph Phillippe and Denise Hodges under the direction of Edward B. Jelks and David L. Carlson, co-principal investigators.

The survey area consisted of approximately 1,477 acres of selected shoreline, islands, and floodplain (Appendix IV and Fig. 2). The shoreline topography varies considerably from high, steep banks at the western end of the research area to gently sloping, heavily vegetated terrain toward the eastern end. This variation in relief results in considerable variability in the area contained between the 600- and 610-foot contour lines.

The notes and artifacts collected during the survey will be curated by Illinois State University at its facilities in Edwards Hall. This material will be available for study by serious scholars.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Shelbyville Reservoir is located along the upper Kaskaskia River drainage and extends from near the town of Shelbyville in Shelby County north into Moultrie County. The research area for this project was confined to the area of the reservoir in Moultrie County along the Kaskaskia or East Okaw River and Whitley Creek. Historically, the Kaskaskia has been known as the Okaw River, and its two major branches have been referred to as the East and West Okaw. Today these branches are called the West Okaw and the Kaskaskia branches of the Kaskaskia River.

Construction of the dam on the Kaskaskia near Shelbyville started in 1963 and impoundment began in 1970. These actions resulted in the formation of a lake approximately 20 to 30 miles long with a shoreline of about 172 miles. The elevation of the lake surface ranges from 596 feet above M.S.L. during winter drawdown to 626.5 feet above M.S.L. during flood control. Normal pool level is 599.7 feet above M.S.L. (Moffat 1979:9).

The reservoir area was influenced by the Illinoian and Wisconsinan glaciations during the Pleistocene epoch. Evidence of these glacial advances is patent by the presence of unconsolidated glacial tills, sandy and gravelly outwash deposits, and loess in the vicinity. Till laid down during the Illinoian glaciation is 10 to 20 feet thick and directly overlies the bedrock. These deposits in turn are covered by 25 to 30 feet of medium-textured till deposits of the Wisconsinan glaciation (Moffat 1979:10).

Soils in the area developed primarily from loess deposits and are of the Birkbeck-Ward-Russell association. These soils, which occur on the uplands along the reservoir, vary in color from light to moderately dark brown and developed under forest or mixed prairie/forest vegetation (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1967:17).

Although a detailed study of pre-modern vegetation patterns in the Shelbyville Reservoir vicinity has not yet been undertaken, a reconstruction of the vegetation was attempted for this report (Fig. 1) using the 19th century land survey plats for the area. These maps show primarily bottomland forest in the river valley, upland Oak-Hickory forest on the bluff slopes and tops, and prairie grasses on the uplands distant from the river.

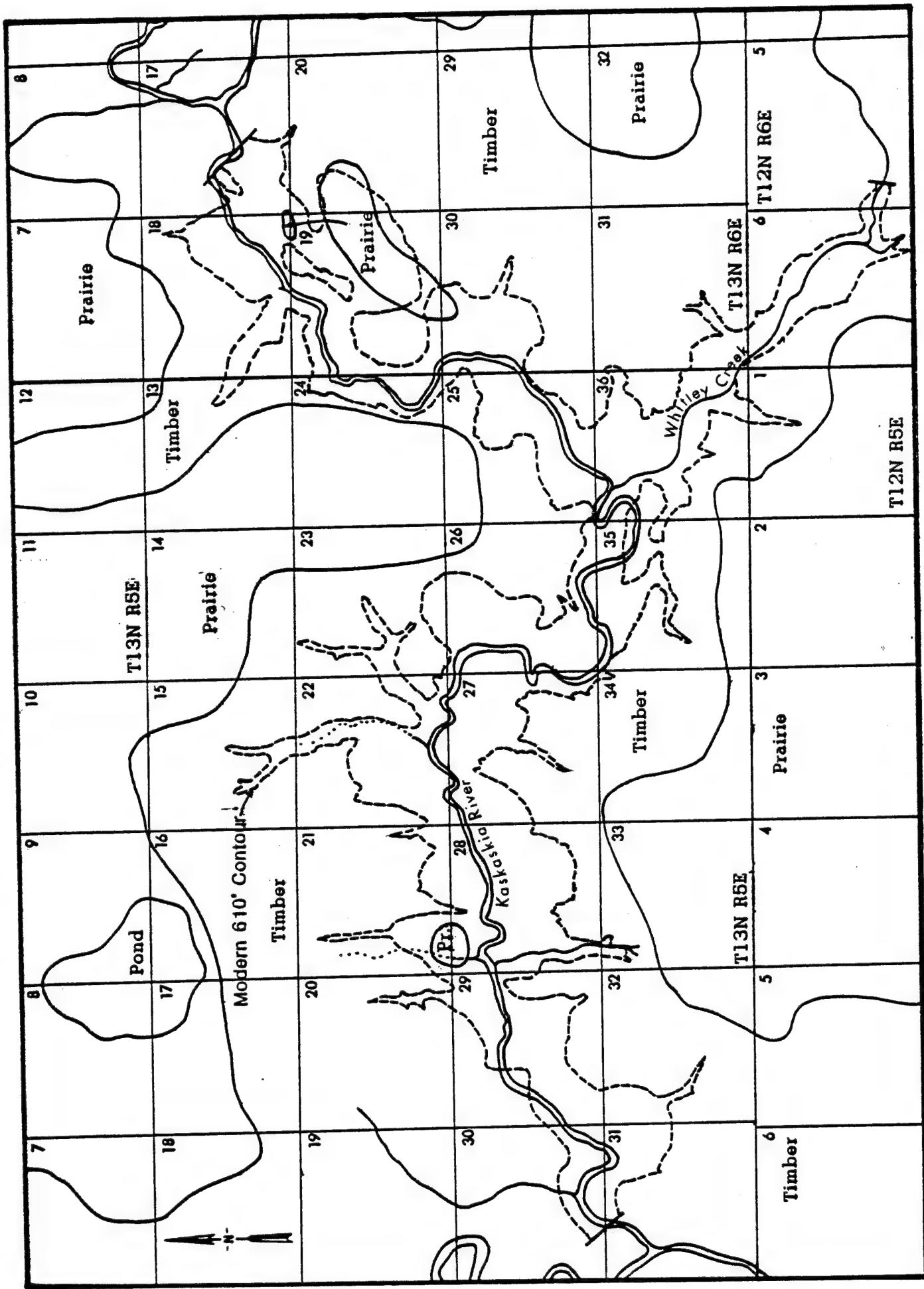


Figure 1. Kaskaskia branch of Lake Shelbyville showing 19th century vegetation.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Two methods of survey were used in this project. The shoreline surrounding the reservoir was inspected from the water by using a boat. Other portions of the project area were inspected by means of a pedestrian survey and shovel testing. A principal informant survey of local collectors as well as a documentary search of early maps and plats, including the United States Government Land Survey records (1862) of the area, also were used to gather relevant information concerning the project area.

Documentary Research

The documentary search consisted of visits to the local historical society, the county courthouse, and the Illinois State Archives to locate and record data from plat maps, government land surveys, and county histories. Fourteen possible historic sites were documented as a result of this research. The principal informant survey provided little or no information regarding new sites. Mr. Glen Wright of Findlay not only shared his knowledge of the history and prehistory of the area, but he also suggested possible site locations and took the survey crew out in his boat to sites he had reported previously.

Ranger Al Lookofsky suggested Mr. Freeman of Shelbyville as a possible source of site information. Mr. Freeman has collected a great deal of prehistoric cultural material in the reservoir area in past years, and he suggested possible areas for the crew to check. Unfortunately each of the sites had been identified previously (Moffat 1979).

Shoreline and Pedestrian Survey

A shoreline survey, which provided much of the site location data, consisted of slowly piloting a boat along the shoreline in search of eroded site material. The entire shoreline of the reservoir within the survey area (Fig. 2; Appendix IV) was examined in this manner. Binoculars were used to provide the surveyors with better visibility. Some sites eroding out above the 610-foot level may have been overlooked, but locating these sites, if they exist, can be accomplished only by shovel testing the eroding bluff top areas.

Most sites initially were identified by the presence of firecracked rock. Firecracked rock, with its sharp, angular edges, stands out well from the surrounding glacial till and

soil. It is assumed that when firecracked rock is found in association with other cultural material such as expended tools and waste flakes, it represents the byproduct of an activity such as stone boiling or earth-oven cooking, or that it is simply the result of a fire used for warmth. Because of this assumption, a site designation was given to those scatters containing only one or two artifacts found in association with the firecracked rock. The definition of a site in this report, therefore, is not the same as that used by Moffat (1979). He defines a site as a place containing ten or more pieces of debitage, and a find spot as an area where one to nine pieces are found. For this reason, the term "site" in this report is equivalent to both Moffat's definition of a site and a find spot. The presence of building materials such as brick and stone was used to identify historic period sites.

After the initial identification of surface material from the boat, the areas were walked over and surface material was collected. Written notes containing information regarding the location and extent of the scatter, the types of artifacts present, the presence of eroding features, and the vegetative cover were recorded for each site.

Several portions of the project area occurred in the Department of Conservation's Fishhook Area and Wildlife Areas. Since these areas had been plowed and planted in crops, surface visibility was suitable for standard pedestrian survey methods to be employed. Accordingly, these areas were walked in ten-meter wide transects. In those areas containing tall corn, five-meter wide transects were used because of the reduced visibility.

Shovel Testing

In addition to being walked over, areas of heavy vegetation were shovel tested (Fig. 2; Appendix IV) in an attempt to locate sites. Only four sites (Mt-161, Mt-163, Mt-169, and Mt-175) were identified in shovel tests. Eleven sites (Mt-155, Mt-160, Mt-162, Mt-164, Mt-165, Mt-166, Mt-167, Mt-168, Mt-170, Mt-174, and Mt-176) were discovered by examining small exposed and eroded areas while shovel testing. Thirteen areas with dense vegetative cover were selected for shovel testing by the authors in consultation with the principal investigators, Ranger Al Lookofsky and Staff Archeologist Terry Norris of the St. Louis Corps Office. The shovel testing took approximately two weeks to complete and was conducted from 1 October to 3 October 1980, and from 11 October to 20 October 1980. The shovel tests were placed at 20-meter intervals (unless otherwise stated); each test measured two shovel widths long by two shovel widths wide by one shovel width deep. The soil from each

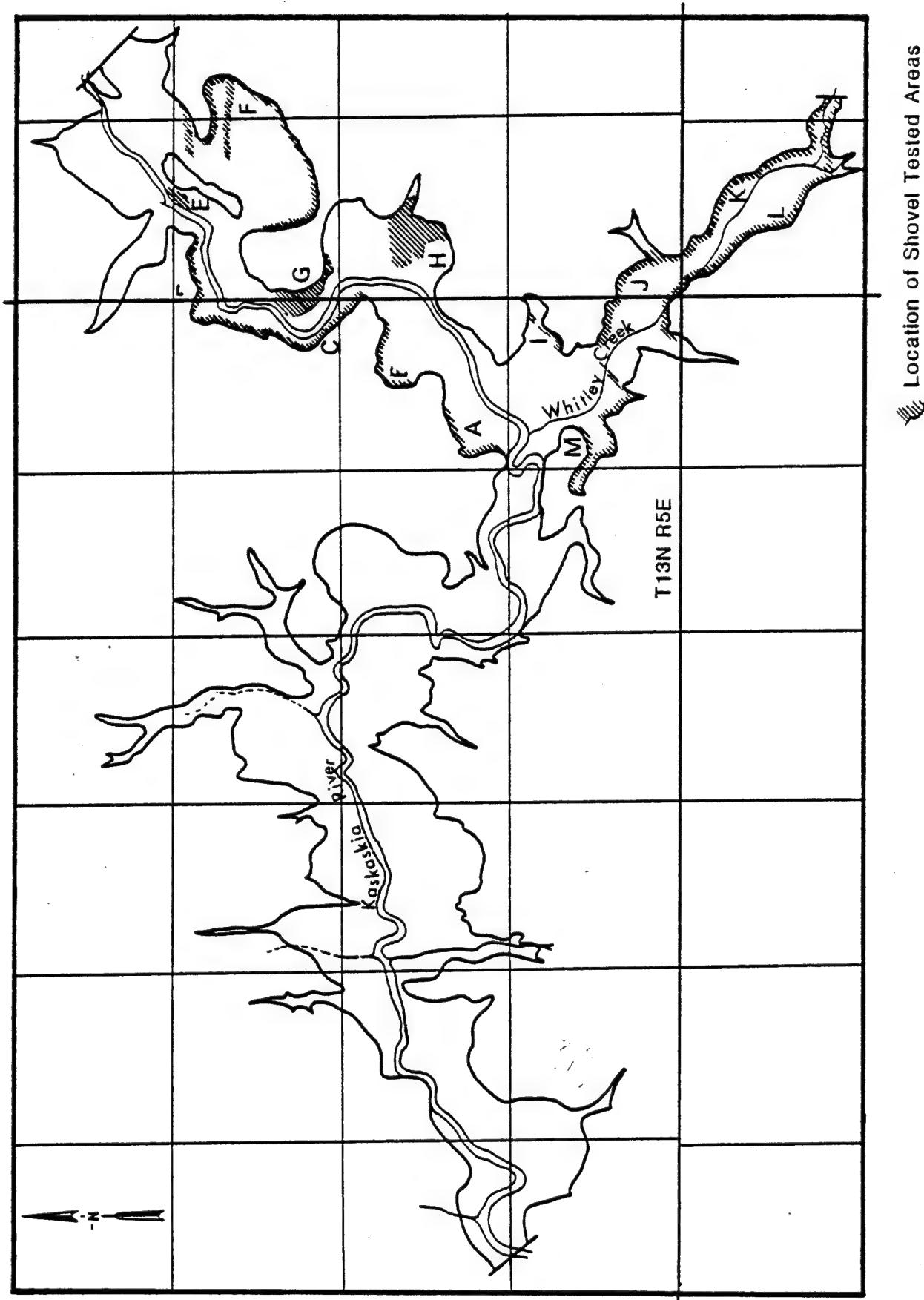


Figure 2. Kaskaskia branch of Lake Shelbyville showing shovel tested areas.

Location of Shovel Tested Areas

test unit was examined with a trowel and the resulting hole then was backfilled.

The 13 areas chosen for shovel testing, designated areas A-M, are shown on the site map (Fig. 2; Appendix IV). Areas A, B, C, and D occurred in relatively sloping terrain covered with dense vegetation. One transect of shovel tests was excavated. No previously unrecorded sites were located in Areas A through D.

Area E was a small, flat area surrounded by higher ground that was covered with dense vegetation. The bank there was very steep and devoid of weeds. It was selected for shovel testing because several concentrations of fire-cracked rock were noted along the bank while surveying in the boat. No debitage or other artifacts were found upon closer visual inspection, but it was thought that shovel testing might unearth such material. Tests were excavated every 20 meters in each of three ten-meter wide transects across the area. Although one small historic ceramic sherd was found, no prehistoric material was recovered.

As no additional cultural material was found in any of the shovel tests, one of the previously observed concentrations of firecracked rock was excavated to get a sample of this material. Testing revealed that this feature measured 1.1m by 0.8m and it extended 30cm below the ground surface. It was filled with firecracked rock and may have been a hearth. During the second visit to the site, one core and three flakes were found on the surface (Appendix V with notes and plan). The site is designated M-143.

Two possible sites (Mt-161 and Mt-163) were located in Area F as a result of shovel testing and three additional sites (Mt-160, Mt-162, and Mt-174) were indicated by the presence of cultural material on the ground surface in small eroded areas. Area F occurs in the Department of Conservation Fishhook Wildlife Area and, although a few portions of it are in agricultural use, much of it is covered with thick vegetation. This area is repeatedly flooded and drained to create an attractive habitat for migrating waterfowl. A series of shovel tests were excavated at the bluff base, and another line of tests was placed perpendicular to the bluff. Tests also were placed on selected high spots.

Area G was a broad, flat area with variable surface visibility. Four transects of shovel tests were excavated across the area, but only one flake (Mt-175) was found as a result of the testing there.

A wet, marshy area covered with dense vegetation was designated Area H. Both shovel testing and probing with a soil core indicated that any sites there are deeply buried. A thin lens of dark organic material and silt covers much of this area. A line of shovel tests was dug along the bluff

edge; additional lines of tests were placed perpendicular to the bluff and out onto the alluvial fan until the ground became too saturated to continue the testing. One isolated item--a small, Late Archaic projectile point--was recovered on the surface at the southern end of the area. No other cultural material was located.

An area of shoreline, Area I, is dissected by a number of small secondary streams. One line of tests was excavated in this area, but no sites were located.

Area J is located on the southern edge of the lake along the northern side of Whitley Creek. One line of shovel tests was excavated there between the water level and the steep bluff edge. Shovel testing did not locate any new sites. Since the water level of the lake had been lowered for "winter draw down," the shoreline was resurveyed on foot. One site (Mt-171) and an isolated find (ISU: Mt-P-74), a dioritic, ground stone celt, were discovered during this resurvey.

Area K refers to the area along Whitley Creek south of the Bruce-Findlay Road. Whitley Creek is a large secondary stream of the Kaskaskia River, and it has a broad flat floodplain. This area contained the densest vegetation of any in the research area. The far eastern end of Area K contained cornfields, and the visibility in this portion was considerably better. Other parts appear to have been plowed from time to time, and these areas warrant a resurvey whenever they are plowed next. Shovel testing was conducted by following the bluff base. No cultural material was found in any of the shovel tests; however, five sites (Mt-155, Mt-164, Mt-165, Mt-166, and Mt-176) were discovered by examining bare patches which were encountered while shovel testing.

Area L, a broad sloping area with dense vegetation, is located just to the north and west of the Bruce-Findlay Road and south of Whitley Creek. No sites were found there during the shovel testing.

Area M is along and below the Okaw Bluff Environmental Learning Center. It is likely that some sites have been destroyed there by the construction of a brood fish pond, as well as by channelization of the creek. This area is covered with dense, waist-high vegetation, which made visibility of the ground surface generally very poor. One line of tests was excavated along the edge of the bluff and creek bottom. One site (Mt-169) was found in Area M while shovel testing, and three sites (Mt-167, Mt-168, and Mt-170) were observed eroding out above the 610-foot elevation along trails and along the bluff edge.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Seventy-five sites were located during the survey and these are listed in Table 1. Fifteen of these sites contained diagnostic prehistoric material (Table 2), and fifteen others contained historic material (Table 3). Seven of the historic sites also contained prehistoric debitage. Finally, eight historic sites were indicated in the documents, but these were not located during the survey (Table 3).

Five previously recorded sites were revisited (Mt-14, Mt-16, Mt-31, Mt-57, and Mt-98) and a limited amount of material was gathered from them. This collected material is listed in Table 4.

TABLE 1: PREHISTORIC SITES, ARTIFACT QUANTITY*

Sites with 2 or Less Artifacts (nondiagnostic)	Sites with 3 to 10 Artifacts (nondiagnostic)	Sites with 11 or More Artifacts (nondiagnostic)	Sites with Diagnostic Artifacts
Mt-144		Mt-107	Mt-106
Mt-153		Mt-110	Mt-108
Mt-161		Mt-113	Mt-127
Mt-163 (shovel test)		Mt-114	Mt-128
Mt-168		Mt-119	Mt-131
Mt-169 (shovel test)		Mt-120	Mt-134
Mt-172		Mt-126	Mt-137
Mt-174 (shovel test)		Mt-129	Mt-140
Mt-175 (shovel test)		Mt-132	Mt-147
Mt-176		Mt-133	Mt-151
		Mt-136	Mt-152
		Mt-139	Mt-155
		Mt-143	Mt-164
		Mt-145	Mt-173
		Mt-146	
		Mt-149	Mt-150
		Mt-154	Mt-177
		Mt-162	Mt-160
		Mt-165	Mt-170
		Mt-166	Mt-171
		Mt-167	

*does not include firecracked rock

TABLE 2: PREHISTORIC SITES WITH DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation
Mt-106	Late Woodland
Mt-108	Late Woodland
Mt-127	Late Woodland
Mt-128	Late Archaic
Mt-131	Early to Late Archaic
Mt-134	Late Archaic
Mt-137	Late Archaic
Mt-140	Middle Woodland
Mt-147	Late Archaic, Middle to Late Woodland
Mt-151	Late Woodland
Mt-152	Late Woodland
Mt-155	Middle to Late Woodland
Mt-P-56	Late Archaic
Mt-164	Early to Middle Woodland
Mt-173	Late Archaic

TABLE 3: HISTORIC SITES

Documented and Located Sites	Documented But Not Located	Located But Not Documented
Mt-123	HD1	Mt-112
Mt-153	HD4	Mt-122
Mt-156	HD5	Mt-126
Mt-157	HD7	Mt-130
	HD8	Mt-136
	HD9	Mt-138
	HD11	Mt-148
	HD14	Mt-158
		Mt-159
		Mt-157
		Mt-158
		Mt-159

TABLE 4: MATERIAL COLLECTED DURING VISIT TO PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

Type of Material	Mt-14	Mt-16	Mt-31	Mt-57	Mt-98
Projectile point fragments	0	0	0	0	2
Primary thinning flakes	0	0	4	0	4
Ground stone celt	0	0	2	0	0
Cord-marked, grog-tempered sherd	9	0	0	0	0
Thick, smoothed-over-cord-marked, grog-tempered sherd	1	0	0	0	0
Grit-tempered miscellaneous sherd	8	5	0	0	0
Grit-tempered rim sherd	1	0	0	0	0
Undecorated whiteware, earthenware sherd	1	0	0	0	0
White undecorated stoneware sherd	0	0	0	0	0
Salt-glazed, stoneware rim sherd	0	0	0	1	0
Salt-glazed, stoneware body sherd	1	0	0	1	0
Machine-cut nail	0	0	0	1	0
Clear container glass	0	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous metal	0	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A large number of sites in the Shelbyville Reservoir are of potential scientific importance (Moffat 1979: Appendix A; and Appendices I and II of this report). During the present investigation, 75 new sites were recorded. Archeological testing will be necessary to identify those sites which are of National Register significance.

A number of sites in the research area were located during earlier surveys by Moffat (1979) and others (Chmurny 1961; Gardner 1963; Golden 1962). Moffat evaluated and made recommendations concerning these sites and during this survey these sites were revisited. We concur with Moffat's (1979) recommendations concerning these sites.

We suggest that two levels of future work take place at the Shelbyville Reservoir.

1. Site Monitoring. Many of the sites located during this investigation appear to be quite small, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts prohibits a determination concerning the nature of the activities performed at them. Because of the dynamic character of the erosion caused by fluctuations in the reservoir level and by wave action, sites which currently are endangered only slightly may become more vulnerable to destruction in the future. In addition, several sites were located in agricultural fields where the degree of erosion from plowing could not be determined. Therefore, it is recommended that these sites be revisited when changes in surface visibility occur. Site revisits, on a biennial or triennial basis, would allow for better estimates of site size, cultural association, and activity performance to be made. Furthermore, a biennial or triennial revisit would provide a relatively efficient means of updating the potential importance of these sites. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers personnel at Lake Shelbyville could make the surface collections from these sites; however, the material should be examined by an archeologist.

Artifact collections from the following sites contain over twenty items or a diagnostic artifact. Therefore, it is highly recommended that these sites be monitored.

Mt-106	Mt-127
Mt-108	Mt-135
Mt-115	Mt-137
Mt-116	Mt-152
Mt-123	Mt-155

Mt-125

Mt-160

Mt-170

The collections from the following sites contain less than 20 pieces of debitage and no diagnostic artifacts. These sites also should be monitored.

Mt-105

Mt-124

Mt-146

Mt-167

Mt-107

Mt-126

Mt-148

Mt-168

Mt-109

Mt-129

Mt-149

Mt-169

Mt-110

Mt-130

Mt-153

Mt-171

Mt-111

Mt-132

Mt-154

Mt-172

Mt-113

Mt-133

Mt-157

Mt-174

Mt-114

Mt-136

Mt-158

Mt-175

Mt-117

Mt-138

Mt-159

Mt-176

Mt-118

Mt-139

Mt-162

Mt-177

Mt-119

Mt-141

Mt-163

Mt-120

Mt-144

Mt-165

Mt-121

Mt-145

Mt-166

2. Testing. Diagnostic tools were found at a number of sites; thus, it is possible that archeologically significant remains are present. Therefore, it is recommended that archeological testing be conducted to determine the nature and extent of these sites.

Three sites have features eroding out of the banks, and these sites warrant immediate attention. Testing and excavation of features at the following sites should be given the highest priority to prevent the total destruction of these cultural resources.

Mt-131

Mt-143

Mt-147

Site Mt-131 is a multicomponent site containing Early and Late Archaic cultural material. Quantities of fire-cracked rock on the surface suggest the possibility of subsurface hearths or earth ovens. Carmichael (1977) has noted the extensive use of the upland prairie zones by Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic people. Since Mt-131 is situated in a more riverine environment, further investigation may provide new and comparative data concerning settlement and subsistence strategies of the Early Archaic period.

Although no cultural affiliation could be determined for Mt-143, two hearth-like features were observed eroding from the shoreline. Testing of these features would provide the necessary data for determining the significance of this site.

Site Mt-147 is of possible Middle to Late Woodland cultural affiliation. It is clear from Moffat's (1979) discussion of the problems with Gardner's (1969) generalization that the archeology of the Woodland period within the research area is poorly understood. At least two hearth-like features are eroding out of the bank along the eastern shoreline. Testing and excavation of these features would provide data for determining the significance of this potentially important site.

Limited testing of seven additional sites is recommended to determine the nature and extent of these sites and to assess their eligibility for National Register inclusion.

Mt-112

Mt-134

Mt-151

Mt-128

Mt-140

Mt-164

Mt-173

Site Mt-112 probably represents the remains of a mid 19th-century farmstead. Further investigation is deemed necessary according to the criteria set forth in the research design (Appendix II). Further exploration may provide insight into the mid-19th century lifeways and history of rural agricultural families.

Sites Mt-128, Mt-134, and Mt-173 all appear to be of Late Archaic cultural affiliation. Although no features were located at these sites, firecracked rock from possible earth ovens or hearths was found on the surface. Little is known of Late Archaic activities in the Kaskaskia River drainage; thus, further investigations at these sites may provide important information relevant to the study of exchange networks, subsistence, and settlement patterning there.

Although no features appeared to be eroding out of the bank at the time of the survey, Site Mt-140 is affected continually by fluctuations of the water table at the lake. It is highly probable that subsurface features exist at this site. Further investigation is recommended in order to locate and identify any subsurface features present at this Middle Woodland site.

Although no distinct features could be defined at Site Mt-151, it is likely that subsurface features are present at this Late Woodland site. At the time of the survey, shoreline erosion had exposed considerable cultural material at the site. Since the site is readily accessible to visitors, it is likely that cultural materials are being collected and removed from the area.

Mt-164 is an Early to Middle Woodland site. Plowing and seasonal flooding are exposing cultural material on the surface of the site. Since the Jasper-Newman site, excavated by Gardner (1973), contained some of the earliest evidence of maize horticulture in the eastern United States, work at this site might help to verify the initial find and provide information regarding the importance of maize at Middle Woodland sites in the Shelbyville area.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

IAS: Mt-105

ISU: Mt-P-1

Mt-105 is located on a low terrace on the north side of the lake, west of the Fox Harbor Marina (Appendix IV B). The terrace rises only a few feet above normal pool; thus, the site is subjected to flooding regularly. The heavy vegetation here made it difficult to define the limits of the site, but it appears to cover an area measuring approximately 100m by 55m. The extreme western portion borders on an abandoned county road. The surface collection contained 10 debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. Since no diagnostics were recovered, the cultural affiliation is unknown.

Impact. Mt-105 is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Mt-105 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Site Mt-105 should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-106

ISU: Mt-P-2

Mt-106 occurs on a terrace at the edge of the bluff base on the south side of the lake in the Kaskaskia River Wildlife Management Area (Appendix IV C). The site, which measures approximately 85m by 70m, is situated in the southwestern corner of a field that had been plowed shortly before the survey. Its western limit extends into an area which is overgrown with weeds. One distal, projectile point fragment, one hammerstone, one hafted scraper, one biface, one core, 14 debitage flakes and two Late Woodland pottery sherds were collected from the surface. Based on the pottery sherds, the cultural affiliation for this site is Late Woodland.

Impact. Mt-106 at present is unaffected by fluctuations in the reservoir level.

Evaluation. This site cannot be evaluated fully because its depth and state of preservation presently are unknown.

Recommendation. Mt-106 should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-107

ISU: Mt-P-3

Mt-107 is located on the south side of the lake, west of Highway 32 and south of the Okaw Bluff Swimming Area. The site is located on a terrace, overlooking a secondary stream of the Kaskaskia River (Appendix IV B). It covers an area measuring about 140m by 45m, and extends to the shoreline at normal pool and probably continues into the lake. The vegetation over the site is heavy except along the shoreline. The surface collection contains one projectile point base, five debitage flakes, and one whiteware sherd. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. The point base may be from a Snyders-type point. The site's cultural affiliation has not been defined precisely, but it probably is Middle Woodland.

Impact. Site Mt-107 is undergoing substantial erosion. A portion of this site possibly was disturbed during construction of Sullivan Beach.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Mt-107 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Site Mt-107 should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-108

ISU: Mt-P-4

Mt-108 is located on the south side of the lake, west of Highway 32 and south of the Okaw Bluff Swimming Area (Appendix IV B). The site is located on a terrace overlooking a secondary stream of the Kaskaskia River. The site extends over an area measuring 120m by 55m; its southern limit is at the water's edge when the lake is at normal pool, and the site probably continues into the water. The vegetation is heavy, but visibility is somewhat better along the shoreline. The surface collection contains one projectile point of the Lowe type and two debitage flakes. The presence of firecracked rock was noted but not collected. Based on the diagnostic point, the cultural affiliation of this site is Late Woodland.

Impact. Site Mt-108 is undergoing some shoreline erosion, but no other impact was observed. Access to the site, however, is easily obtained because of its proximity to Sullivan Beach.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Mt-108 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Site Mt-108 should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-109

ISU: Mt-P-5

Mt-109 is located on the south side of the lake, west of Highway 32 and northeast of the boat ramp in the "Bo" Woods Access Area (Appendix IV B). The site is located on a point at the base of a bluff, and it extends up a steep slope, which overlooks a secondary stream of the Kaskaskia River. The site covers a 110m by 35m area. Except for those portions proximate to the shoreline on its east, west and south limits, the site is covered with heavy vegetation. The surface collection contains 17 debitage flakes. Fire-cracked rock was present but not collected. Since no diagnostic artifacts were found, a cultural affiliation cannot be assigned to the site.

Impact. Erosion is occurring along the shoreline at Site Mt-109, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Mt-109 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Site Mt-109 should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-110

ISU: Mt-P-6

Mt-110 is located on the north side of the lake, west of Highway 32 and northeast of the boat ramp in the "Bo" Woods Access Area (Appendix IV B). The site is located 60m north of Mt-109 at the base of a bluff point which overlooks a secondary stream of the Kaskaskia River. The site extends around the point and covers an area measuring 170m by 25m. The entire site is covered with heavy vegetation except for a narrow strip along the shoreline. The surface collection contains two bifaces and two debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. No diagnostic artifacts were found; thus, no cultural affiliation has been given for the site.

Impact. Erosion is taking place along the shoreline at Site Mt-110, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Mt-110 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Site Mt-110 should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-111

ISU: Mt-P-7

Mt-111 is located on the north side of the lake, west of Highway 32 and north of the boat ramp in the "Bo" Woods Access Area (Appendix IV B). The site is located at the base of a bluff which overlooks a secondary stream of the Kaskaskia River. It extends along the shore over an area measuring 55m by 25m and, except for the narrow portion along the shoreline, it is blanketed with heavy vegetation. The surface collection contains two cores and eight debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. The cultural affiliation of the site could not be determined because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts.

Impact. Erosion is occurring along the narrow shoreline portion at Site Mt-111. No other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Site Mt-111 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Site Mt-111 should be resurveyed when the lake is at low pool.

IAS: Mt-112

ISU: Mt-H-8

Mt-112 is located on the north side of the lake, west of Highway 32 and north of the boat ramp at the "Bo" Woods Access Area. The site is situated at a bluff base which overlooks a secondary stream of the Kaskaskia River (Appendix IV B). The site encompasses a 110m by 23m area, and all of it is covered with vegetation except for a narrow strip along the shoreline. The surface collection contains one blue shell-edge whiteware sherd, two plain whiteware sherds, one applied-lip from an aqua-colored bottle, two lead-glazed stoneware sherds, two cast-iron stove parts, and one miscellaneous metal piece. Bricks were scattered up the side of the bluff, but these were not collected. The decorations on the ceramic pieces indicate that the site dates from the mid- to late-19th century.

Impact. A portion of Site Mt-112 is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features were observed on the surface, but the potential for features such as privies, foundations, or other structural remains is very high. This site possibly may provide insight into the lifeways and history of rural agricultural families of the mid-19th century.

Recommendation. Testing is recommended to determine the extent and significance of the site.

IAS: Mt-113

ISU: Mt-P-9

Mt-113 is located at the base of a bluff on the north side of the lake (Appendix IV B). It is situated on the east bank of the Campfield Branch of the Kaskaskia River south of County Road 1100N. The site extends over an area measuring 110m by 23m and all of it is blanketed with heavy vegetation except for the shoreline portion. The surface collection consists of one core and four debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. No cultural affiliation can be inferred from the artifacts found.

Impact. Erosion along the shoreline at Site Mt-113 is taking place, but no other impact on the site was observed.

Evaluation. No features and no indication of faunal or floral remains were noted. Only a few artifacts were observed on the surface. Mt-113 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Site Mt-113 should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-114

ISU: Mt-P-10

Mt-114 is located on the north side of the lake, south of County Road 1100N and across the Campfield Branch Bay from "Bo" Woods Access Area. It is located at the base of a bluff which formerly was the edge of a terrace prior to the construction of the reservoir (Appendix IV B). The lake forms the southern limit of the site which extends over an area measuring 75m by 23m. All but a narrow strip along the shoreline is covered with vegetation, and the site probably extends out into the lake. The surface collection contains one uniface and six debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. No diagnostic artifacts were found; thus, a cultural affiliation could not be determined.

Impact. Site Mt-114 is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Site Mt-114 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Site Mt-114 should be revisited when vegetation conditions and the lake level change.

IAS: Mt-115

ISU: Mt-P-11

Mt-115 is located on the north side of the lake, south of County Road 1100N and southwest of the mouth of a secondary stream of the Kaskaskia River. The site occurs 0.4km west of Mt-114 and is situated at a bluff base and former terrace boundary (Appendix IV B). It extends over an area measuring 60m by 30m and the shore forms its southeastern limit. It probably continues into the lake. The ground cover consists of heavy vegetation except for a narrow, exposed part along the shoreline, where the visibility is somewhat improved. The surface collection contains 22 debitage flakes; firecracked rocks were present but not collected. No diagnostic artifacts were found; consequently, no cultural affiliation could be determined for this site.

Impact. Mt-115 is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Mt-115 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Site Mt-115 should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-116

ISU: Mt-P-12

Mt-116 is located on the north side of the lake, south of County Road 1100N and east of County Road 750E. The site is located directly across the lake from Mt-90, on the heavily eroded slope of a bluff which overlooks the old river channel (Appendix IV A). The shoreline forms the southern limit of the site which extends over an area measuring 85m by 25m. The site probably continues into the lake. Heavy vegetation up the slope obscures the site's northern portion, but the strip along the shoreline is void of ground cover. The surface collection contains one distal end of a projectile point, one biface, one perforating tool, one bladelet, and 28 debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. Since no diagnostic artifacts were found, a cultural affiliation could not be determined.

Impact. Site Mt-116 is undergoing substantial erosion.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Site Mt-116 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Site Mt-116 should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-117

ISU: Mt-P-13

Mt-117 is located on the north side of the lake, east of County Road 750E and south of County Road 1100N. The site is located at the base of a small bluff, which formerly was a sloping terrace overlooking the Kaskaskia River at the mouth of a small secondary stream (Appendix IV B). The shoreline forms the southeastern limit of the site, which comprises an area measuring 72m by 25m. The site probably continues out into the lake. All but a narrow strip along the shoreline is covered with heavy vegetation; thus, visibility in most portions of the site is poor. The surface collection contains one perforator and 11 debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation cannot be assigned, as no diagnostics were found.

Impact. Site Mt-117 is undergoing substantial erosion.

Evaluation. No features were observed at the site.

Recommendation. The site should be revisited when conditions such as vegetation and water level change.

IAS: Mt-118

ISU: Mt-P-14

Mt-118 is located on the north side of the lake, east of County Road 750E and south of County Road 1100N. The site is situated across the secondary stream from Mt-117, at the base of a small bluff which formerly was a sloping terrace overlooking the Kaskaskia River (Appendix IV A). It extends over an area measuring 60m by 25m, and the lakeshore forms its eastern and southern limits. Ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but becomes heavier up the slope. The surface collection contains one biface, one hammerstone, and 15 debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation cannot be assigned as no diagnostics were recovered.

Impact. Site Mt-118 has undergone substantial shoreline erosion.

Evaluation. No features were observed on the surface. Mt-118 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. When conditions change, Site Mt-118 should be resurveyed to achieve a more precise evaluation.

IAS: Mt-119

ISU: Mt-P-15

Mt-119 is located on the north side of the lake, east of County Road 750E and 60m south of Mt-118. The site occurs on the base of a small bluff that is part of a gently sloping terrace overlooking the Kaskaskia River (Appendix IV A). It extends over a 45m by 25m area and probably continues out into the lake, as its southern and eastern limits are at the lakeshore. The surface along the shore is clear of vegetation, but the ground cover becomes heavier on those portions of the site located on the slope. The surface collection contains six debitage flakes. Firecracked rocks were present but not collected. No diagnostics were recovered; thus, a cultural affiliation could not be determined.

Impact. Mt-119, a small site, is eroding badly along the shoreline.

Evaluation. No features or evidence of preservation of faunal or floral remains were observed.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-120

ISU: Mt-P-16

Mt-120 is located on the south side of the lake, southwest of the Coal Shaft Bridge and southeast of Mt-14. It is situated at the base of a bluff on the edge of an old terrace where a tertiary stream enters the lake (Appendix IV A). The site extends over a 30m by 25m area along the shoreline, and it probably continues into the lake. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but gets heavier moving up the slope. The surface collection contains six debitage flakes; firecracked rocks were present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be assigned because of the absence of diagnostic items.

Impact. Site Mt-120 is undergoing substantial erosion.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Therefore, Mt-120 cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Site Mt-120 should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-121

ISU: Mt-P-17

Mt-121 is located on the south side of the lake and south of the Coal Shaft Bridge. The site occurs on the bluff slope (Appendix IV A). The site extends over a 85m by 25m area, and its western limit occurs at the lakeshore.

The ground cover is sparse along the lakeshore, but becomes heavier on the slope. The surface collection contains one projectile point tip, one uniface, and 11 debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. There appeared to be several hearth-features that have eroded out and down the slope. No diagnostics were found; hence, a cultural affiliation cannot be determined.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Based on the available information, this site cannot be evaluated.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-122

ISU: Mt-PH-18

Mt-122 is located on the south side of the lake, southwest of the Coal Shaft Bridge. The site occurs on a bluff slope, at the intersection of the river terrace and the bluff line (Appendix IV A). It extends over a 60m by 25m area, and its western limit is at the lakeshore. The ground cover is sparse along the lakeshore, but becomes heavy on the slope. The surface collection contains 13 debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A number of historic-period items also were collected from the surface, and these are eight undecorated whiteware sherds, three salt-glazed crockery sherds, two lead-glazed crockery fragments, one miscellaneous piece of metal, one brown-colored glass fragment, and one aqua-colored glass fragment. No diagnostics were found to determine a cultural affiliation for the prehistoric component. The site's historic component probably dates from the late 19th century to early 20th century.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated based on the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-123

ISU: Mt-PH-19

Mt-123 is located on the south side of the lake, west of the Coal Shaft Bridge. It occurs on a bluff slope at the edge of a former terrace overlooking the Kaskaskia River (Appendix IV A). It is clear that part of the site is mowed

regularly. The site extends over an area measuring 165m by 50m, and its northern limit is at the lakeshore. It probably continues out into the lake, as the water is quite shallow there. The ground cover is thick on the slope, but sparse along the shoreline. The surface collection contains one core, one bladelet, and 23 debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. No diagnostics were found which could be used to determine a cultural affiliation for the site. A historic component also was found on the site, and the following material was collected from the surface: one pressed-glass fragment, two clear bottle-glass fragments, one aqua-colored bottle-glass fragment, one purple-colored bottle-glass fragment, two cast-iron pieces, one salt-glazed stoneware sherd, two lead-glazed stoneware sherds, and seven undecorated whiteware sherds. Bricks were present, but these were not collected. The historic component dates from the late-19th to early-20th century. A structure was noted at this location on the 1896 plat of Moultrie County, but it was not present on the 1913 plat.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed. This site is very accessible to artifact collectors because of its proximity to the highway.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Based on the available information, this site cannot be evaluated.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-124

ISU: Mt-P-20

Mt-124 is located south of Mt-90 on the south side of the lake, east of the Coal Shaft Bridge. It occurs on the slope of a bluff at the edge of an old river terrace (Appendix IV A). The site extends over a 60m by 30m area, and its western limit is the shoreline at normal pool. It probably continues out into the lake. The ground cover is sparse at the shoreline, but the vegetation is heavy on the slope. Sixteen debitage flakes comprise the surface collection; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be assigned, because no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-125

ISU: Mt-P-21

Mt-125 is located on the south side of the lake, west of the Whitley Creek Access Area. It occurs at the base of a bluff, at what formerly was the intersection of the bluff line and an old terrace (Appendix IV B). The site extends over an area measuring 60m by 25m, and its eastern limit is at the lakeshore at normal pool. It probably continues into the lake. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but heavy vegetation covers the western portion. The surface collection contains 29 debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. No cultural affiliation for the site can be designated since no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-126

ISU: Mt-PH-22

Mt-126 is located south of Mt-125 on the south side of the lake, west of the Whitley Access Area (Appendix IV B). It occurs on the west bank at the base of a bluff where a secondary stream enters the lake. The site extends over a 45m by 25m area, and its eastern limit is at the shoreline during normal pool. The ground cover is sparse along the narrow shoreline portion, but vegetation becomes heavier toward the bluff. The surface collection contains one projectile point base, one biface fragment, and three debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. The partial point resembles a Woodland point, but because of its fragmentary condition, no definite cultural affiliation can be inferred from it. The site also has a historic component, and the following artifacts were surface-collected: two aqua-colored bottle-glass fragments, one machine-cut square nail, one chain link, one miscellaneous iron object, and one piece of worked copper. Bricks were present but not collected. The historic component dates from the late-19th to early-20th century.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface; thus, the site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-127

ISU: Mt-P-23

Mt-127 is located on the south side of the lake, west of the Okaw Bluff Swimming Area. The site is situated at the base of a bluff which overlooks the old river channel (Appendix IV B). The site extends over a 45m by 30m area, and its northeastern limit is at the shoreline. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but heavy vegetation predominates a few feet from the shore. The surface collection contains one projectile point base and nine debitage flakes. Firecracked rocks were present but not collected. The point is a Steuben or a Lowe flared-base type, either of which would indicate a Late Woodland cultural affiliation for the site.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface; thus, the site cannot be evaluated on the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-128

ISU: Mt-P-24

Mt-128 is located on the south side of the lake, east of the abandoned railroad at the mouth of Whitley Creek. The site occurs on the ridge of a terrace which overlooks the confluence of Whitley Creek and the Kaskaskia River (Appendix IV D). It extends over an area measuring 90m by 25m, and its northern limit is at the shoreline. It probably continues out into the lake. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but heavy vegetation is present a few feet above the normal pool line. The surface collection contains one projectile point that has been resharpened into a scraper, two bifaces, two cores, and nine debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. The point is a Merom-expanding stem type (Fig. 3C) and indicates a Late Archaic cultural affiliation for the site.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial shoreline erosion.

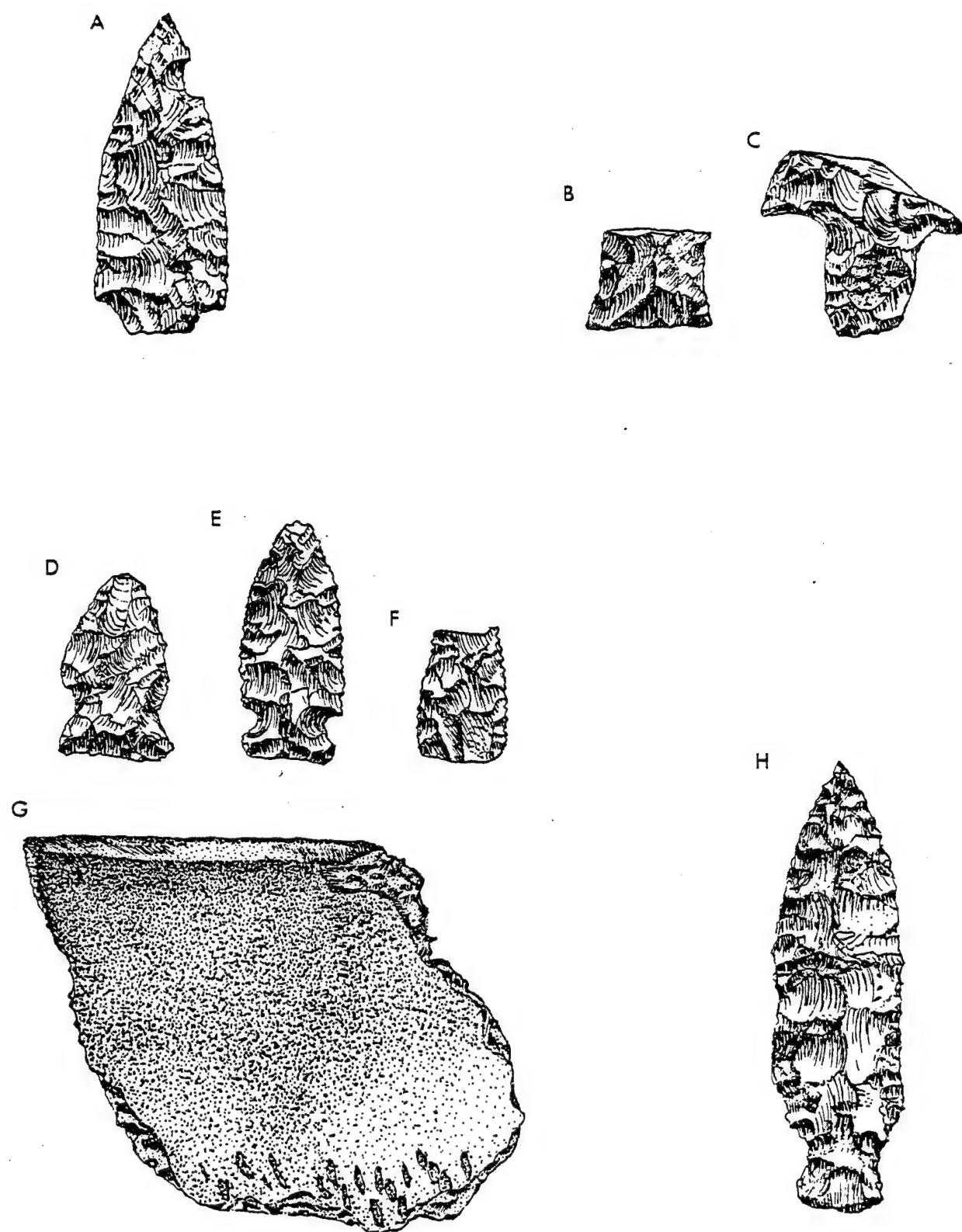


Figure 3. Artifacts from Lake Shelbyville Survey. A. From Mt-140.
B,C. Mt-128.
D-I. Mt-131.

Evaluation. Little is known of the Late Archaic in the Kaskaskia River drainage; thus, this site may have the potential for providing useful data relevant to the study of exchange networks, subsistence, and settlement patterning in the Kaskaskia drainage.

Recommendation. Limited testing of this site is recommended to determine the nature and extent of the site and to provide data to evaluate its significance.

IAS: Mt-129

ISU: Mt-P-25

Mt-129 is located on the south side of the lake, north of the mouth of Whitley Creek. It is located at the intersection of the bluff line and terrace (Appendix IV D). The site extends over a 60m by 30m area, and its southern limit is at the shoreline. The ground cover is sparse near the shoreline, but heavier vegetation prevails several feet above the normal pool line. The surface collection contains nine debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation cannot be assigned to this site as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface; hence, this site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-130

ISU: Mt-H-26

Mt-130 occurs at the base of a bluff on the south side of the lake, north of the western end of County Road 900N, where the bluff line intersects a terrace that overlooks the Kaskaskia River (Appendix IV D). The site covers an area measuring 30m by 25m, and its northern limit is at the lakeshore. The vegetation is sparse along the shoreline, but becomes quite heavy a few feet above the normal pool level. The surface collection contains eight glass fragments, three salt-glazed stoneware fragments, one undecorated whiteware sherd, one porcelain cup fragment, two milk glass jar fragments, and one debitage flake; bricks were present but not collected. The site represents an early 20th-century occupation.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface; hence, this site cannot be evaluated based on the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-131

ISU: Mt-P-27

Mt-131 is located on the south side of the lake near the Ray Navigation Aid No. 8. This site, which is situated on a terrace that overlooks the old river channel (Appendix IV C), covers an area measuring 175m by 45m. Its visible northern limit is at the lakeshore, but the site probably continues into the lake at normal pool because artifacts were found eroding out a few feet above the normal pool level. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but heavy vegetation predominates several feet above the normal pool level. The surface collection contains three projectile points and two point fragments, one ground-stone piece made of slate (Fig. 3I), one hammerstone, one core, and 50 debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. Two of the points (Fig. 3EG) have been identified as Trimble side-notched types, and another is a Hardin barbed type (Fig. 3F). Identification of the remaining two bases (Fig. 3DH) was not possible because of their fragmentary condition. The point types indicate a cultural affiliation for the site ranging from Early Archaic to Late Archaic. The high frequency of artifacts suggests that Mt-131 represents a former habitation site.

Impact. Site Mt-131 is undergoing substantial erosion.

Evaluation. No intact features--other than a concentration of firecracked rock which probably represents eroded features--were observed on the surface.

Recommendation. Site Mt-131 needs immediate attention. It is recommended that testing be conducted to determine the nature and extent of the site and to provide necessary information for assessing its significance.

IAS: Mt-132

ISU: Mt-P-28

Mt-132 is located north of Mt-68 on the south side of the lake within the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area. The site occurs on a terrace overlooking the old Kaskaskia River channel (Appendix IV C) in an agricultural field that contained ripe corn at the time of the survey. The site covers an area measuring 25m by 25m and was defined by a small scatter of firecracked rock and two debitage flakes.

A cultural affiliation could not be assigned to the site because no diagnostics were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-133

ISU: Mt-P-29

Mt-133 is located on the south side of the lake, within the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area in the Fishhook Section. It occurs on the knoll of a terrace which overlooks a secondary stream (Appendix IV C). The site, covered by tall weeds and subject to flooding in the fall, extends over a 130m by 25m area. The surface collection contains five debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation cannot be assigned as no diagnostics were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated given the limited information presently available.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-134

ISU: Mt-P-30

Mt-134 is located in an agricultural field on a small ridge of a terrace on the south side of the lake within the Fishhook Section of the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area (Appendix IV C). It extends over a 300m by 60m area that had just been planted with wheat at the time of the survey; thus, the surface visibility was good. The surface collection contains one projectile point, two distal projectile point fragments, one knife, one medial projectile point fragment, and 22 debitage flakes. Firecracked rocks were noted but not collected. The intact point has been identified as a Merom expanding-stem type, but the three point fragments could not be classified. The cultural affiliation of the site has been assigned to the Late Archaic based on the single identified point.

Impact. This site is undergoing limited erosion due to seasonal flooding.

Evaluation. This site cannot be evaluated because no features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were noted on the surface.

Recommendation. It is recommended that this site be tested to determine its significance.

IAS: Mt-135

ISU: Mt-P-31

Mt-135 is located on the south side of the lake, within the Fishhook Area of the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area. It is situated north of Mt-134 within the same agricultural field, and occurs atop an oval-shaped knoll which overlooks a secondary stream (Appendix IV C), and covers an area 125m by 75m. As was the case with Mt-134, surface visibility was good because of the recent planting. The surface collection contains one biface and 24 debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be designated as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing seasonal erosion due to flooding.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Based on the available information, this site cannot be evaluated.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-136

ISU: Mt-PH-32

Mt-136 is located north of a secondary stream on the south side of the lake in the Kaskaskia Wildlife Area. It occurs on the base of a bluff at the point where a terrace meets the bluff line (Appendix IV C). The site extends over an area measuring 40m by 25m and its western limit is defined by the lakeshore. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but heavy vegetation predominates several feet above normal pool level. The surface collection contains one biface and four debitage flakes; firecracked rocks were present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be designated, since no diagnostic artifacts were found. A historic component was found at the site, and two salt-glazed stoneware sherds, one lead-glazed stoneware sherd, and one undecorated whiteware sherd were collected. Bricks also were present, but they were not collected. The historic materials date from the late 19th century and early 20th century.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated given the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-137

ISU: Mt-P-33

Mt-137 is located on the south side of the lake, southeast of the Illinois Natural History Survey office and boat shelter at the edge of the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area. It is positioned at the base of a bluff where the bluff line and a large terrace formerly intersected (Appendix IV C). The site's dimensions are 55m by 30m, and its southern limit is at the shoreline. The ground cover is sparse at the shoreline, but heavy vegetation prevails several feet above the normal pool level. The surface collection contains one projectile point and five debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. The point is a Merom expanding-stem type, and this suggests a Late Archaic cultural affiliation for the site.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-138

ISU: Mt-PH-34

Mt-138 is located west of Mt-137 on the south side of the lake, southeast of the Illinois Natural History Survey boat shelter at the entrance to the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area. The site is positioned on the edge of a terrace that meets the bluff line and overlooks the Kaskaskia River (Appendix IV C). It extends over an area measuring 85m by 25m, and its southern limit is defined by the shoreline. The ground cover is sparse at the shoreline, but heavy vegetation predominates a few feet above the normal pool level. The surface collection contains two hammerstone fragments, one core, one biface, and 11 debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. A historic component was found on the site, and one clear glass fragment, two milk glass jar lid fragments, and one undecorated whiteware sherd were collected from the surface.

Bricks also were present, but were not collected. The site cannot be designated a prehistoric cultural affiliation as no diagnostic artifacts were found; the historic component dates from the late-19th or early-20th century.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated given the information presently available.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-139

ISU: Mt-P-35

Mt-139 is located on the south side of the lake, northwest of the Illinois Natural History Survey boat shelter at the entrance to the Wildlife Management Area. The site is situated on a terrace, 90m from the old Kaskaskia River channel (Appendix IV C). Its dimensions are 25m by 25m; ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but heavy vegetation covers the remainder of the site. The surface collection contains two hammerstones and four debitage flakes; firecracked rocks were present but not collected. A cultural affiliation cannot be determined since no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface; hence, this site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-140

ISU: Mt-P-36

Mt-140 is located on the south side of the lake, southeast of the westernmost designated parking area in the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area. The site, which is situated on a terrace, 150m east of the old Kaskaskia River channel (Appendix IV C), extends over an area measuring 150m by 85m. Its southwestern limit is near the shoreline and its eastern portion extends into an agricultural field that was planted in corn at the time of survey. Visibility at the site was good because of the short, moderately dense vegetation. The surface collection contains one projectile point, one ovate biface, one bifacial tool, two hammerstone

fragments, one pottery sherd, three cores, and 31 debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was observed but not collected. The point (Fig. 3A) is nondiagnostic, but the sherd is of the Havana-ware type; the site has been assigned a Middle Woodland cultural affiliation.

Impact. Site Mt-140 is affected by fluctuations in the water table at the lake. Although no features were observed eroding out from the bank, substantial erosion of the site's surface is taking place.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Based on the available information, this site cannot be evaluated.

Recommendation. Site Mt-140 is affected by the water table fluctuations at the lake, although no features appear to be eroding out. It is highly probable that subsurface features exist at this site, and testing to determine site significance is recommended.

IAS: Mt-141

ISU: Mt-P-37

Mt-141 is located on a terrace overlooking the Kaskaskia River on the south side of the lake, northeast of the westernmost parking area in the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area (Appendix IV C). The site extends over a 65m by 35m area, and the shoreline forms its northwestern limit. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but heavy weeds begin several feet from the shore. The surface collection contains one core and four debitage flakes; fire-cracked rock was present but not collected. No diagnostics were found, so a cultural affiliation could not be determined.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated on the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-142

ISU: Mt-P-38

Mt-142 is located on the edge of a terrace overlooking the old Kaskaskia River channel on the south side of the lake, northeast of the western parking lot in the Wildlife Management Area (Appendix IV C). The site extends over a 60m by 25m area whose northern limit terminates at the lakeshore. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but

heavy vegetation predominates further inland. The surface collection contains one thumbnail scraper, one core, and 14 debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. No diagnostic artifacts were found; thus, a cultural affiliation could not be determined for the site.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated given the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-143

ISU: Mt-P-39

Mt-143 is located on a small terrace adjacent to the Kaskaskia River channel on the south side of the lake, north of the levee for the Fishhook Area (Appendix IV C). The site extends over an area measuring 120m by 25m; its western limit terminates at the lakeshore where two hearth-like features are eroding out of the bank. The shoreline is void of vegetation, but the remainder of the site is blanketed with a heavy ground cover. One of the hearth-like features eroding from the bank was excavated (Appendix IV C), and was found to contain only firecracked rock. The site also was shovel-tested at 20-meter intervals and a single yellow-paste, clear-glazed historic sherd resulted from this effort. The surface collection contains one core, three debitage flakes, and several pieces of firecracked rock. No cultural affiliation could be determined due to a lack of diagnostic artifacts.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion which is causing the destruction of subsurface features.

Evaluation. Features filled with firecracked rock which undoubtedly represent the remains of hearths or earth ovens are eroding from the shoreline. Although this site needs immediate attention, its significance cannot be evaluated given the limited information presently available.

Recommendation. Testing and excavation of the features at Site Mt-143 are of the highest priority in order to spare them from certain destruction.

IAS: Mt-144

ISU: Mt-P-40

Mt-144 is located on a terrace overlooking the old Kaskaskia River channel on the south side of the lake, within the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area (Appendix IV C). A

levee has been built behind the site which extends over an area measuring 30m by 25m. Heavy vegetation covers the site except for a few clear areas on the shoreline. The surface collection contains two debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be determined as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface; thus, this site cannot be evaluated based on the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-145

ISU: Mt-P-41

Mt-145 occurs on the north side of the lake, within the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area. It is situated north of the mouth of Asa Creek on a terrace overlooking that small stream (Appendix IV C). The site extends over an area measuring 45m by 30m, and its western limit is defined by the shoreline. The ground cover is sparse at the shoreline, but it becomes heavy about a meter above the normal pool level. The surface collection contains six debitage flakes. Fire-cracked rock also was found on the surface, but it was not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be determined since no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface; hence, this site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. This site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-146

ISU: Mt-P-42

Mt-P-146 is located on the north side of the lake, across from the Illinois Natural History Survey boat shelter. The site is located on the edge of a terrace overlooking the Kaskaskia River channel (Appendix IV C), and extends over an area measuring 35m by 30m. Its eastern limit is at the edge of a swamp, and its western terminus occurs at the bluff slope. Most of the site is covered with heavy vegetation, but a few areas at the shoreline are exposed. The surface collection contains three debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. No

cultural affiliation was designated for the site because no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Based on the available information, this site cannot be evaluated.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-147

ISU: Mt-P-44

Mt-147 is located on the north side of the lake on the point of a terrace which overlooks the old Kaskaskia River channel (Appendix IV C). This site, which lies south of Mt-146, extends over an area measuring 250m by 125m. The shoreline forms its southern, eastern, and western termini. Along the eastern shoreline, at least two hearth-like features are eroding out of the bank, less than 0.5m above normal pool level. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but is much denser a few feet above the shoreline. The surface collection contains two projectile point bases, two cores, three hammerstone fragments, and 36 debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. One of the point bases (Fig. 4B) was identified as a Lowe flared-based type, and this indicates a Middle to Late Woodland cultural affiliation. The other point is a Gary point-type (Fig. 4C) which suggests a Late Archaic cultural affiliation.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion of the shoreline and surface.

Evaluation. Site Mt-147 is of possible Middle to Late Woodland cultural affiliation. Along the eastern shoreline, at least two hearth-like features are eroding out of the bank. Testing is needed to establish the significance of this site.

Recommendation. Site Mt-147 should be tested and the features excavated before they are totally destroyed. This work, which should provide the needed documentation of site significance, is of the highest priority.

IAS: Mt-148

ISU: Mt-PH-45

Mt-148 is located 60m from the old Kaskaskia River channel (Appendix IV C) on the north side of the lake, near Bay Navigation Aid Number 8. The site is located at the base of a bluff, where the bluff line meets the river

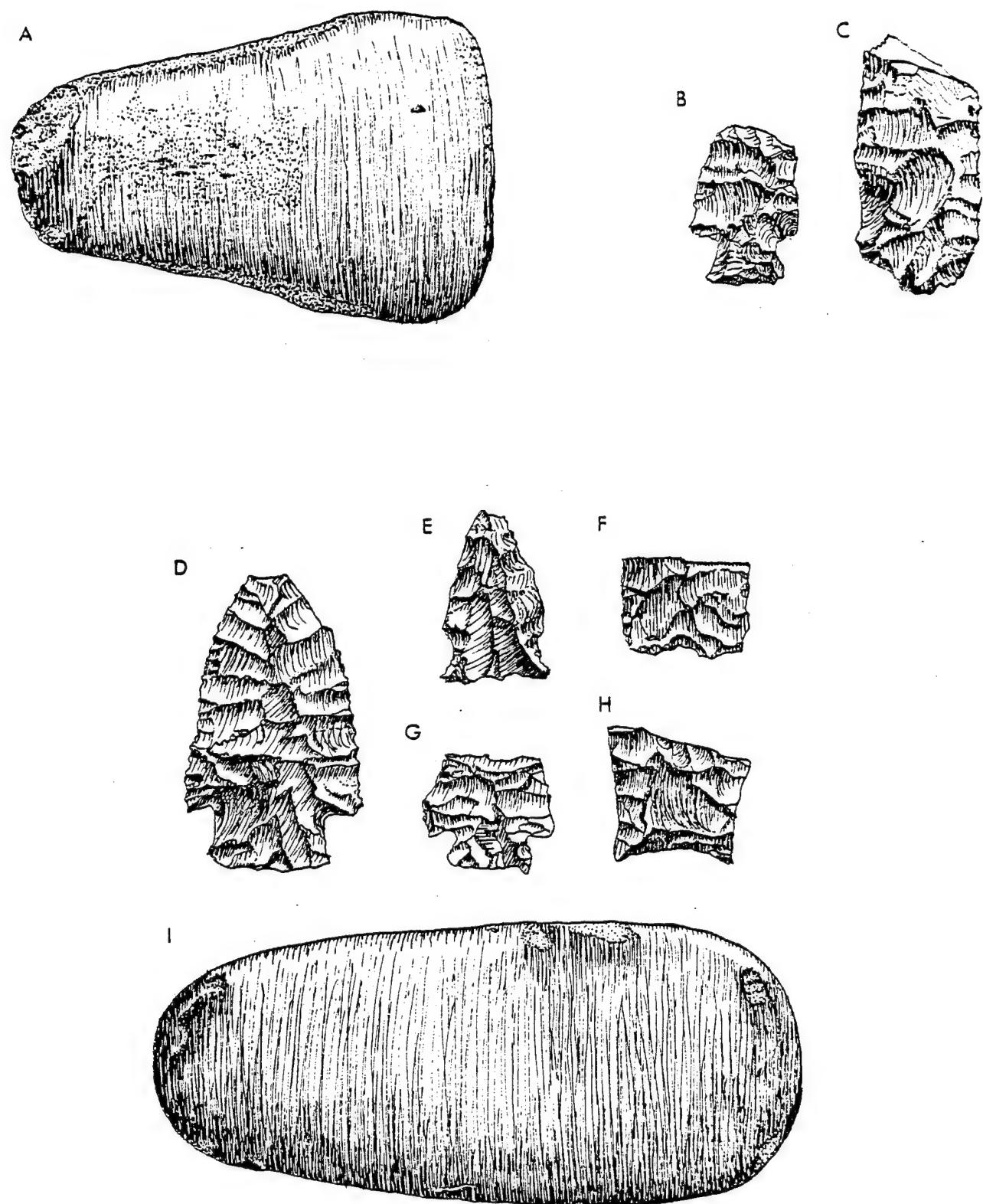


Figure 4. Artifacts from Lake Shelbyville Survey.

A. From Mt-140.
 B,C. Mt-147.
 D-G. Mt-151.
 H. Mt-155.

terrace. The site extends over a 110m by 40m area, and its southern limit terminates at the shoreline. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but it becomes quite dense a meter above normal pool level. The surface collection contains two debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. No cultural affiliation is assigned since no diagnostic artifacts were found. The site also has a historic component, and the following artifacts were surface-collected: three stoneware fragments, one undecorated whiteware sherd, one blue sponge-decorated whiteware sherd, one handpainted whiteware sherd, and one color-pasted, clear lead-glazed sherd. The undecorated whiteware sherd contains a basal manufacturing mark that dates the item to post-1891.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-149

ISU: Mt-P-47

Mt-149 is located on the north side of the lake, west of Mt-148. It is located at the base of a bluff, at the former intersection of the bluff line and the river terrace (Appendix IV C). The site covers an area measuring 60m by 45m, and its southeastern limit terminates at the shoreline. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but the remainder of the site is blanketed with dense vegetation. The surface collection contains seven debitage flakes; fire-cracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be assigned as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated given the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-150

ISU: Mt-P-48

Mt-150 is located on the north side of the lake, west of Mt-148, and east of the abandoned railroad. It is located at the base of a bluff where the river terrace meets the bluff line (Appendix IV C). The site's dimensions are 60m by 40m, and the shoreline defines its southern limit. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but is dense over the remaining portion of the site. The surface collection contains 13 debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be assigned as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Based on the available information, this site cannot be evaluated.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-151

ISU: Mt-P-49

Mt-151 is located on the south side of the lake near the mouth of Whitley Creek. It is positioned on a terrace slope overlooking the creek (Appendix IV D). The site, which is intersected by an old, abandoned county road, covers an area measuring 150m by 120m. This site's northern, eastern, and southern limits are at the shoreline. West of the road, the northern limit consists of a steep bank from which cultural material is eroding out of the top foot of soil. The ground cover is sparse along the shoreline, but is quite dense over the remainder of the site. The surface collection contains three projectile points, three bifaces, one knife, 31 Late Woodland pottery sherds, three cores, and 41 debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. The identified point types are one Madison (Fig. 4D), and one Lowe flared-base (Fig. 4F). The remaining point (Fig. 4E) was nondiagnostic. A Late Woodland cultural affiliation has been designated for the site based on the point types and pottery sherds.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion. The site probably has been collected heavily because of its proximity to the parking lot directly north of the village of Bruce.

Evaluation. Although no distinct features were defined at Site Mt-151, this Late Woodland site appears to have the potential for extant subsurface features. Shoreline erosion is cutting into this site quite badly, and it is very acces-

sible to potential collectors. Evaluation of the site cannot be made on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. Testing of this site is recommended to determine if it is significant enough for National Register nomination.

IAS: Mt-152

ISU: Mt-P-50

Mt-152 is located on the south side of the lake, east of a parking lot, and north of the village of Bruce. The site, positioned atop a terrace overlooking Whitley Creek, is in an agricultural field that was planted in corn at the time of survey (Appendix IV D). The site's dimensions are 95m by 45m, and its eastern limit terminates at a steep bank on the shoreline. No cultural material was seen eroding from the bank. The surface collection contains one projectile point, two bifaces, one core, and 12 debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. The point was not assigned to a type, but it is characteristic of Late Woodland projectile points; thus, the cultural affiliation has been designated as Late Woodland.

Impact. Site Mt-152 is not undergoing any visible shoreline erosion.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed to check our information.

IAS: Mt-153

ISU: Mt-PH-51

Mt-153 is located on the south side of the lake, southeast of the parking lot north of the village of Bruce. The site is situated atop a ridge, overlooking Whitley Creek (Appendix IV D). It extends over an area measuring 160m by 45m, and contains a dense surface scatter of historic material, as well as a light scatter of prehistoric items. The site contained corn that was ready for harvest at the time of survey. The prehistoric surface collection contains one nondiagnostic projectile point fragment and one debitage flake; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A prehistoric cultural affiliation was not assigned because no diagnostics were found. The following historic material was collected from the surface: four salt-glazed crockery fragments, six lead-glazed crockery fragments, eight undecorated whiteware sherds, two bottle lips, eight glass container fragments, one milk glass fragment, an Indian head penny

dated 1880, one porcelain doll's head, one yellow-paste, blue-colored mocha sherd, one aqua-colored glass fragment, one milk glass lid, one decal-printed sherd, and one blue-glazed whiteware sherd. Bricks were present but not collected. The historic component dates from the late-19th century or early-20th century. A structure at this location appears on the 1875, 1896, and 1913 plats of Moultrie County.

Impact. Mt-153 is not currently affected by fluctuations in the reservoir level.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. The prehistoric component of this site cannot be evaluated on the available information.

Recommendation. Mt-153 should be revisited.

IAS: Mt-154

ISU: Mt-P-53

Mt-154 is located on the south side of the lake on a terrace adjacent to Whitley Creek (Appendix IV D). The site extends over an area measuring 55m by 30m, and its eastern limit is at the shoreline. The ground cover is sparse near the shoreline but dense over the remainder of the site. The surface collection consists of four debitage flakes; fire-cracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be assigned to the site as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated given the limited information presently available.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-155

ISU: Mt-P-54

Mt-155 is located at the base of the bluff line on the edge of a terrace, south of Whitley Creek on the south side of the lake (Appendix IV D). It is covered with dense vegetation except for one small eroded area. Because of the dense vegetation, the extent of the site could not be defined. The surface collection contained one projectile point fragment and one debitage flake. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. The point was a Lowe flared-base

type (Fig. 4H) which suggests a Middle to Late Woodland cultural affiliation for the site.

Impact. Site Mt-155 is undergoing some erosion from fluctuations in the lake water levels, but this erosion seems minimal.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Based on the available information, this site cannot be evaluated.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-156

ISU: Mt-H-57

Mt-156 is located on the south side of the lake on a small terrace overlooking the old Kaskaskia River channel (Appendix IV B). The site extends over an area measuring 230m by 115m on a ridge extending out into the Reservoir. The ground cover is sparse at the shoreline, but dense over the remaining portions of the site. No surface collection was made, as only late 20th century artifacts were on the surface. A structure appears at this location on a 1913 plat book of Moultrie County.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion.

Evaluation. No features were observed at the site, but documentary research suggests that various early to late 20th century features may exist at the site. Based on the available information, the nature of the historic occupation cannot be evaluated.

Recommendation. No further work at this site is recommended.

IAS: Mt-157

ISU: Mt-H-58

Mt-157 is located on the north side of the lake, in the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area, near the bluff line on a terrace overlooking the old Kaskaskia River channel (Appendix IV C). The site extends over an area measuring 30m by 30m, and its eastern limit terminates at the edge of a swampy area. The ground cover is very dense over the entire site, and visibility is very poor. No surface collection was made, but the scatter suggests that the remains of a late 19th- or early 20th-century site are present here. A structure was found at this location on the 1896 and 1913 plats of Moultrie County.

Impact. Some erosion occurs at this site with the fluctuating water levels.

because structures appear on the 1896 and 1913 county plats. Given the available information, this site cannot be evaluated.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-158

ISU: Mt-H-59

Mt-158 is located in the Kaskaskia Wildlife Area on the north side of the lake, on the edge of a terrace at the base of a bluff (Appendix IV C). The site's dimensions are 60m by 25m, and its southern limit terminates at a swampy shoreline. Dense vegetation covers the entire site, and the visibility ranges from poor to none. No cultural material was collected, but the scatter present there suggests an early 20th century date for the site.

Impact. Erosion, although minimal, does occur at this site as fluctuations in the water level take place.

Evaluation. No features were observed at this site and nothing appeared on the plat maps for this location during the documentary search. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-159

ISU: Mt-H-60

Mt-159 is located on the slope of a bluff overlooking the old Kaskaskia River channel on the north side of the lake, north of where Asa Creek enters the Reservoir (Appendix IV C). The site extends over an area measuring 25m by 15m; and its eastern limit is determined by the shoreline. No surface collection was made, but the scatter present there suggests an early 20th century date for the site.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No surface features were observed, and there was no indication of a site here on the early plat maps. Based on the available information, this site cannot be evaluated.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-160

ISU: Mt-P-61

Mt-160 is located on the south side of the lake, within the Fishhook Area of the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area

(Appendix IV C). A secondary stream is situated to the west of this site which extends over an area measuring 60m by 30m. The site's eroded edge is void of vegetation, but dense vegetation covers the remainder of it. The surface collection contains one projectile point fragment, one biface, and 22 debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be assigned to the site because the point fragment was not diagnostic.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-161

ISU: Mt-P-62

Mt-161 is located east of a secondary stream on the south side of the lake in the Fishhook Area of the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area (Appendix IV C). This site occurs on a small ridge within a large terrace, but its dimensions could not be determined because of the dense ground cover. The surface collection contains two debitage flakes. Fire-cracked rock also was present, but this was not collected. A cultural affiliation was not assigned to the site because no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is subjected to seasonal inundation which has caused some erosion of the topsoil.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed. This site cannot be evaluated given the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-162

ISU: Mt-P-63

Mt-162 is located on the south side of the lake, within the Fishhook Area of the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area, at the intersection of the bluff line and the large terrace about 180m west of the secondary stream (Appendix IV C). The site, which extends over an area measuring 45m by 35m, is covered with dense vegetation causing generally poor visibility. The surface collection contains two cores and two debitage flakes. Firecracked rocks were present but not

collected. A cultural affiliation was not assigned to the site as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial seasonal erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. Given the available information, this site cannot be evaluated.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-163

ISU: Mt-P-64

Mt-163 is located on the south side of the lake, in the Fishhook Area of the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area, at the intersection of the bluff line and a large terrace (Appendix IV C). The site was found when a shovel test yielded one debitage flake. The extent of the site is unknown as the ground was obscured by heavy vegetation. A cultural affiliation was not assigned because no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. Site Mt-163 is covered by dense vegetation and is undergoing minimal seasonal erosion.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated based on the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-164

ISU: Mt-P-65

Mt-164 is located on the south side of the lake, northwest of the southern end of County Road 1300E, at the intersection of the bluff line and a terrace (Appendix IV C). The site, which covers a 45m by 30m area, overlooks Whitley Creek. Its eastern portion lies in an agricultural field that was covered with corn stubble at the time of survey, and the northern portion extends up the bluff slope. Dense vegetation covers the area from the edge of the cornfield to the bluff slope. The surface collection contains one projectile point of the Kramer type, one of the Dickson rounded-base type, and one nondiagnostic type. Two unidentified projectile point bases and 13 debitage flakes also were recovered. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. The point types indicate a cultural affiliation for the site of Early to Middle Woodland.

Impact. Mt-164 is subject to some erosion from seasonal fluctuations in the lake's water level.

Evaluation. Although no features were observed on the surface, the site has the potential for subsurface features. It cannot be evaluated for National Register potential based on the available information.

Recommendation. Limited testing is recommended to determine the nature and extent of this site and to ascertain if Mt-164 is significant enough for National Register inclusion.

IAS: Mt-165

ISU: Mt-P-66

Mt-165 is located on the south side of the lake, 200 feet back from the east bank of Whitley Creek, and southwest of the southern end of County Road 1300N. It is situated on a terrace of the creek in an agricultural field that was covered with corn stubble at the time of survey (Appendix IV D). The site extends over a 30m by 40m area from which a surface collection containing one core and two debitage flakes was recovered. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be assigned as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. Mt-165 currently is not affected by fluctuations in the reservoir level.

Evaluation. No features were observed on the surface of the site; hence, the site cannot be evaluated for National Register consideration on the basis of available information.

Recommendation. Mt-165 should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-166

ISU: Mt-P-67

Mt-166 is located on the south side of the lake, south of where the Bruce-Findlay Road crosses Whitley Creek. It occurs at the intersection of the bluff base line and the terrace floodplain (Appendix IV D), and covers an area measuring 36m by 25m. The ground is covered with dense vegetation that makes surface visibility poor. The surface collection contains two projectile points of an nondiagnostic type, two debitage flakes, and one piece of burnt sandstone; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be assigned to the site as the points were nondiagnostic. They do, however, exhibit attributes characteristic of Late Archaic to Early Woodland period types.

Impact. Mt-166 is flooded annually, but little erosion appears to be taking place.

Evaluation. No features were observed on the surface of the site, and evaluation of the site for National Register potential presently cannot be made given the information available at this time.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-167

ISU: Mt-P-68

Mt-167 is located on the south side of the lake, east of the Okaw Bluff Environmental Learning Center. It is situated at the base of the bluff, south of the old Kaskaskia River channel and alongside a secondary stream (Appendix IV D). The site covers an area measuring 30m by 30m; dense vegetation covers all of it except for a footpath that cuts through the site as it winds around the bluff base. The surface collection contains one biface and five debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation cannot be assigned to the site as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. Pedestrian traffic along the footpath is eroding Site Mt-167.

Evaluation. No features were observed eroding at the site. National Register significance cannot be determined based on the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be revisited. Stabilization of the footpath to limit further erosion should help to preserve Site Mt-167.

IAS: Mt-168

ISU: Mt-P-69

Mt-168 is located on the south side of the lake, by the Okaw Bluff Environmental Learning Center (Appendix IV D). The site is situated west of Mt-167 at the base of the bluff, and it overlooks a secondary stream that appears to have been reshaped into a canal. The site extends over a 30m by 25m area that is covered with dense vegetation except for the footpath cutting through it. The surface collection contains one core and one debitage flake; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation was not assigned to the site, as no diagnostic material was found.

Impact. Site Mt-168 is undergoing only limited erosion.

Evaluation. No features were observed on the surface of this site. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed. Stabilization of the existing footpath should help to preserve this site.

IAS: Mt-169

ISU: Mt-P-70

Mt-169 is located southwest of Mt-168 at the base of the bluff on the south side of the lake, southeast of the Okaw Bluff Environmental Learning Center (Appendix IV D). The site was found when a core was uncovered in a shovel test. The extremely dense vegetation made visibility nonexistent; thus, the site's dimensions were not determined. The lack of diagnostic artifacts prevents the designation of a cultural affiliation.

Impact. Site Mt-169 is undergoing only limited erosion.

Evaluation. No features were observed on the surface of this site; thus, it cannot be evaluated given the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-170

ISU: Mt-P-71

Mt-170 is located on the side of the bluff on the south side of the lake, south of the Okaw Bluff Environmental Center (Appendix IV D). Artifacts are eroding out of this site which extends over an area measuring 115m by 15m. The southern portion is covered with dense weeds, but the northern part contains some eroded areas that are void of vegetation. The surface collection contains one core, three bifaces, one uniface, 51 debitage flakes, and one piece of sandstone. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. Since no diagnostic artifacts were found, a cultural affiliation cannot be assigned for the site.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-171

ISU: Mt-P-72

Mt-171 is located on the south side of the lake and the east side of Whitley Creek (Appendix IV D). The site covers a 40m by 30m area at the base of the bluff on the edge of a terrace that presently is flooded. The part of the site along the shoreline contains no vegetation, but dense weeds cover the rest of it. The surface collection contains one uniface and 10 debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be assigned to the site as no diagnostics were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated given the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-172

ISU: Mt-P-73

Mt-172 is located on the south side of the lake, on the western bank of Whitley Creek. The site, which extends over a 30m by 30m area, is situated at the base of a bluff, and at the edge of a flooded terrace (Appendix IV D). The shoreline has no ground cover, but dense vegetation occurs over the remainder of the site. The surface collection consists of one biface; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation is not assigned to the site, as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing limited erosion due to seasonal flooding, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-173

ISU: Mt-P-75

Mt-173 is located on the north shore of the lake, at the southern end of the same terrace on which Mt-105 was found. The site occurs at the normal pool level and extends westward into the lake (Appendix IV B). The site was not visible at normal pool, but after the water level dropped, cultural material was picked up at the shoreline. The site, which appeared to be badly eroded, covered a 40m by 30m area. Visibility at the time of the survey was fair to

good. The surface collection contains two nondiagnostic projectile point fragments, one Trimble side-notched projectile point, one biface, one hammerstone, one core, and 11 debitage flakes. Firecracked rock was present but not collected. The point type indicates a Late Archaic cultural affiliation for the site.

Impact. This site is undergoing substantial erosion, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed. This site cannot be evaluated given the available information.

Recommendation. Although no features were observed, it is recommended that testing be conducted to determine the extent and significance of this site.

IAS: Mt-174

ISU: Mt-P-76

Mt-174 is located on the south side of the lake, at the southwest end of the Fishhook area of the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area. The site is situated at the base of the bluff line on a small ridge overlooking the terrace, 45m south of the secondary stream (Appendix IV C). The site was located when shovel testing revealed one debitage flake. The dense vegetation prevented a precise definition of the site's limits. A cultural affiliation is not designated for the site because no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing limited erosion due to seasonal flooding but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-175

ISU: Mt-P-77

Mt-175 is located northwest of Mt-140 on the south side of the lake, south of the westernmost parking area of the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area. The site, which occurs on a terrace overlooking the old Kaskaskia River channel (Appendix IV C), was found as a result of shovel testing. The dense vegetation made visibility zero, and only one flake was recovered from the testing. This, of course, prohibited the definition of the site's extent. A cultural affiliation cannot be designated because no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing limited erosion due to seasonal flooding, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed. This site cannot be evaluated given the information presently available.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-176

ISU: Mt-P-78

Mt-176 is located on the south side of the lake, 90m from the east bank of Whitley Creek near the eastern limit of the survey area. The site occurs on the edge of a terrace near the base of the bluff line (Appendix IV D). The site was covered with corn stubble which caused poor visibility; thus, the extent of the site could not be defined accurately. The surface collection contains two chert flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation cannot be assigned, as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing little erosion. Plowing of the field is the only observed impact upon the site.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed. This site cannot be evaluated on the basis of the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

IAS: Mt-177

ISU: Mt-P-55

Mt-177 is located south of Mt-27 on the south side of the lake at the base of a bluff. It occurs on the edge of a terrace overlooking Whitley Creek (Appendix IV D). The site covers a 45m by 25m area, and it was entirely overgrown with dense vegetation except for a small area along the shoreline. The surface collection contains two cores and 11debitage flakes; firecracked rock was present but not collected. A cultural affiliation could not be assigned, as no diagnostic artifacts were found.

Impact. This site is undergoing limited erosion from seasonal flooding, but no other impact was observed.

Evaluation. No features or indications of faunal or floral preservation were observed on the surface. This site cannot be evaluated given the available information.

Recommendation. The site should be resurveyed.

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APPENDIX I

Research Design

The prehistoric research for the Shelbyville area was designed to investigate two major questions:

1. What is the nature and extent of prehistoric occupation and land use along the Kaskaskia River Valley? Surveys by Moffat (1979) and others listed in References Cited already have documented prehistoric occupations from every major temporal period, although little is known of the diachronic settlement systems which functioned in these areas. Survey is a valuable technique for gathering data critical to the understanding of settlement patterns and systems. Many of the larger sites in the area were located during previous surveys, but many of the smaller ones, such as extractive campsites, were not. Continued survey will contribute data necessary for the understanding of the full range of site types in the reservoir and this, in turn, will allow more refined estimates of site density and shifting patterns of land use to be made (cf., Gardner 1973).

2. What is the role of the Kaskaskia River as a transportation link between the Mississippi River Valley and Central Illinois? Not only is the archeology of the Kaskaskia River area poorly understood, its relationship to the Mississippian and Woodland developments in other areas is not comprehended. Data from sites in the survey area, therefore, should provide information regarding expansion of Mississippian cultural traditions from the Mississippi River into tributaries such as the Kaskaskia.

Previous archeological surveys in the reservoir area have been carried out by Chmurny (1961), Golden (1962), Gardner (1963), and Moffat (1979), but none of these surveys was comprehensive. The emphasis has been primarily one of locating and defining what the archeological resource base of the area is and then identifying the local cultural chronology. This emphasis as a basic research problem is still important to understanding the archeology of the reservoir area, but it does little to place sites in the survey area within a broader geographic context.

Unfortunately, much of the earlier work has ignored or given only slight attention to historic sites. Many of the same problems of settlement analysis that plague prehistoric studies are mirrored in historic work. The historic research design articulates with a statewide plan developed by the Illinois State University Contract program (see Appendix II), devised to guide historic investigation in Illinois. This plan emphasizes the study of the development

of transportation and economic networks relevant to ethnic and settlement distribution. Little or no historic research has been conducted in this area, and the lifeways of rural families in the Midwest in general are poorly understood. To date, much of the history has been written by elite individuals and does not deal with the less affluent and often inarticulate members of society. Identification of historic sites through both survey and historical documentation is a necessary first step in the analysis of historic site settlement patterning, and it is an important research goal of this project.

APPENDIX II

A STATEWIDE PLAN FOR THE STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES:
A BASIS FOR DETERMINATION OF INDIVIDUAL SITE SIGNIFICANCE

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Past archeological research has demonstrated that, if one so desires, each and every archeological site may be considered "unique" by a wide variety of variable criteria; extrapolating from this position, every site might also be considered "significant" in terms of qualifying for conservation and/or study.

The potential for either total preservation or excavation has long been realized as impossible, resulting in the necessity of selecting certain sites for attention at the expense of others. How these selections are made is often not clear, but is generally linked to considerations of individual site "significance." Significance is a relative assessment: a site considered significant in one area might easily be left off the list in another. The lack of criteria for significance results in part from the continued absence of clearly defined regional or state research plans (as noted by McGimsey 1979) delineating types of data required for comparative studies. (Comparative value certainly should be one common basic element in assessment of site significance.)

In order to develop a basis for assigning significance to the sites with which we have dealt and will be dealing, the Historic Sites Division of the Contract Archeology Program of Illinois State University has initiated development of a statewide research design for historic sites.

The Research Design

The research design assumes that meaningful interpretation is based on comparative study of similar human cultural remains, and that the remains (sites of sub-site areas) must be relatively similar in function and time to be adequately comparable. The question--"How many similarly comparable units are necessary?"--naturally follows, and for statistical purposes an adequate sample size would seem to be 10

sites in any category. Similarity may, in turn, be defined on the basis of multiple variables, some of which are drawn from parallels in prehistoric studies: 1) environmental zone; 2) major temporal period; 3) ethnic group; 4) status; and 5) function/profession. A simple example of these different variables would be that a railroad roundhouse dating from the mid-19th century is a different type of site than a ferry landing from the same time period in the same area, and both are different from a contemporaneous family dwelling. In turn, a mid-19th century English family dwelling in East St. Louis is substantively different from a French family dwelling of the same period in Peoria. Rephrased in prehistoric terms, this is nothing more than to say that Monks Mound at Cahokia is different from Mound 72, and that both are different from residential districts, with residential prehistoric remains differing between northern, southern, eastern, and western Illinois. Much of the prehistoric archeology in the state has been oriented toward developing a data base consisting of sites of different time periods located in different regions, and much of the interpretation of the state's prehistory is modeled on comparisons between sites manifesting these variables.

In a similar fashion, development of a comparative data base for historic studies, coordinated through the research design, will help us pinpoint significant sites, and avoid needless repetitive excavation at site categories that have already been fully sampled.

The establishment of these categories is now in its preliminary stages. We emphasize these categories are not rigid and some may be subject to modification based on continuing documentary and field research.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL ZONES. Much of the ecologically oriented prehistoric research in the state has been based on environmental zones. Brown (1978) showed 17 environmentally bounded survey areas. The Illinois State Geological Survey's map of the state (Fig. 1) is divided into 14 physiographic zones. We suspect that historical remains may covary with environmental conditions sufficiently to utilize these same physiographic subdivisions of the state for planning purposes. It is well documented that environmental factors affected patterns of settlement, and the 14 subdivisions correspond to projected vegetation, soil, and mineral charts. For example, pre-1830's settlement began (with immigrants from the Kentucky-Tennessee area) either along river (water) routes, or along overland prairie-forest boundaries. The plains and swamp areas were initially "uninhabitable." Not until after approximately 1830 did colonists begin settling these undesirable zones. The implementation of new transportation systems (canals in the 1830s, railroads in the 1850s) and new inventions (steel

plow, drainage tile, etc.) enabled settlement of the open plains. The 14 physiographic divisions are shown in Table 1, while Table 2 indicates sub-zonal division of the 14 principal regions.

II. MAJOR TEMPORAL PERIODS. These subdivisions reflect major settlement, ethnic, historical, and economic shifts in the state's history, and are summarized in Table 3.

III. ETHNIC GROUPS MIGRATIONS. The presence of different ethnic groups in Illinois is best seen in terms of a series of immigration movements in different parts of the state. The immigration patterns correlate in general with the temporal periods proposed under Section II (above) and with the physiographic regions discussed in Section I.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. 1670-1730 | Early exploration and missionary expeditions; mostly French with some English; native Americans are present |
| 2. 1730-1830 | Early French and English settlements; native Americans. |

The end of this time period coincided approximately with the end of the Black Hawk Wars in 1832 and the initial westward expansion of the railroads. The impacts of these and other historical events are reflected in altered migration patterns in subsequent periods.

After about 1830 a different set of criteria (transportation improvements, agricultural advancements, mineral zones, etc.) affected settlement patterns in the state of Illinois, and these are incorporated under Categories IV (Economic Status) and V (Function) below.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 3. 1830-1850 | A. Upland South Migration; some eastern and western Europeans

B. Northern Migration (New England Migration); New Englanders; many Germans and Irish immigrating to Chicago

C. Midland and Middle West Migration (mainly Ohioans utilizing the National Road). |
| 4. 1860-1900 | Reconstruction Migrations (movement of displaced persons due to the Civil War, mainly poor whites and blacks). |

5. 1890-1910

Southern European Migration
(movement mainly focused toward established major urban areas).

6. 1918-1935

Black Urban Migration (large-scale movement of southern Blacks northward; these peoples and Blacks already in the North contributed to the development of concentrated enclaves in major urban areas).

IV. ECONOMIC STATUS. In terms of the types of material culture remains we might expect to find, and the cultural pattern variability with which we would be working, it obviously is critical to be able to distinguish between those remains representative of the wealthy, middle class, and the poor. Some criteria appropriate to the historic era are shown in Table 4.

V. FUNCTION. In industrial and community settings, structures representative of varying collective and individual economic and social functions are of interest. Reflecting the two broad categories of population distribution, we have initially divided the appearance of such structures into Urban and Rural location. In either setting, any single structure may have one of the following functions: 1) industrial, 2) religious, 3) civic, 4) residential, 5) commercial, and 6) recreational. In some cases, such as parsonages or industrial bunkhouses among others, there will be an overlap of function, and in many cases we will be looking at the systematic relationship between these different functional groups, or community studies. In many instances, functional structures will also reflect individual economic or social specialties: blacksmiths, druggists, and doctors are common examples, but the wide variety of individually specialized activities observable at places such as Clayville indicate how widespread such categories may be.

Combining the Categories To Establish the Comparative Sample

Any given site will correspond to one subdivision in each of the five major categories; the number of subdivisions in many cases remains to be determined. We can, however, at this point demonstrate that the total number of sites in the basic sample will correspond to: (total number of subdivisions in Category I) x (total number of subdivisions in Category II) x (total number of subdivisions in

Category III) x (total number of subdivisions in Category IV) x (total number of subdivisions in Category V) x 10 (minimum number of sites necessary for statistical reliability) = total number of sites in the basic sample.

This initial presentation leaves no doubt that the number of sites eventually to be covered is large, but it is finite. This plan--or perhaps guideline would be a better term--fulfills the following research goals: 1) it establishes a comprehensive plan for investigation; 2) it establishes a theoretical, methodological, and statistical base for the study of historical research in the state; and 3) it helps guide us toward an interpretation of what is "significant." If we are truly concerned about the study and investigation of human history and the study of cultural development, we must initially establish a minimum number of sites necessary for comparative studies. We anticipate that at least some appropriate sites (especially those related to physical structures such as large houses, banks, schools, etc.) may already be on the National Register of Historic Places. Additional historical site materials excavated at various sites in the state are currently in many institutional collections, but unreported. An inventory of these materials is essential for historic site record maintenance, and will also result in the filling of additional basic sample slots. Once we have established a legitimate comparative base, then additional sites in a particular category may be evaluated according to much stricter terms of significance, judged on the basis of the site's potential to expand on that data already acquired in the basic sample.

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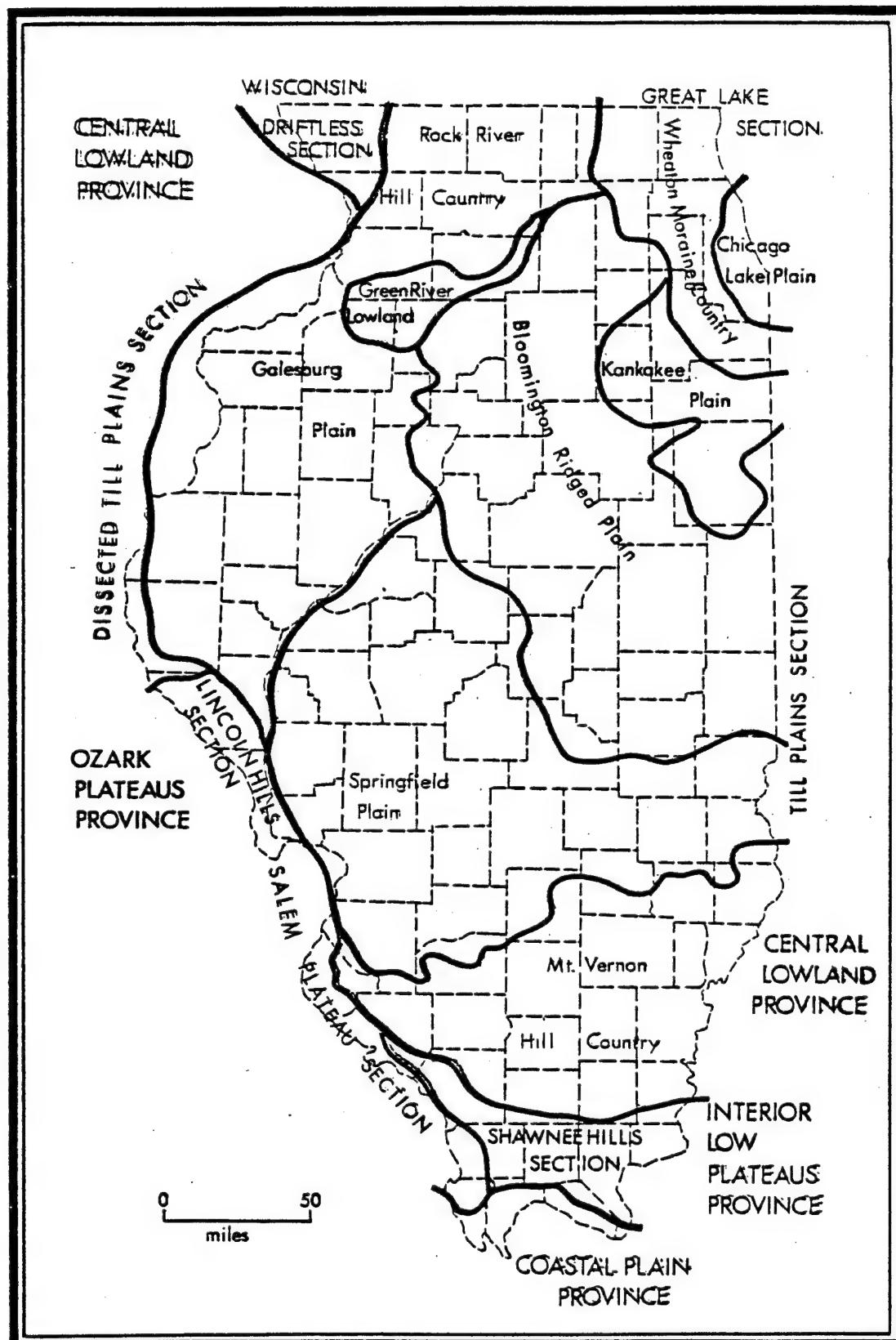


Figure 1. Physiographic Divisions of Illinois

TABLE 1

**Major Physiographic Subdivisions of Illinois
(After Thornburn 1963:15)**

1	Coastal Plains Provinces	8	Bloomington Ridge Plain
2	Shawnee Hills Section	9	Green River Lowland
3	Salem Plateau Section	10	Kankakee Plain
4	Mt. Vernon Hills	11	Wisconsin Driftless Section
5	Springfield Plains	12	Rock River Hill Country
6	Lincoln Hills	13	Wheaton Morainal Country
7	Galesburg Plains	14	Chicago Lake Plain

TABLE 2

Zonal Divisions for the Major Physiographic Subdivisions Shown in Table 1

1	River floodplains	5	Bottomland
2	Bluffs	6	Woodlands
3	Dissected uplands	7	Prairie proper
4	Prairie-forest boundaries	8	Hills, valleys, and moraines

TABLE 3
Major Subdivisions in
Illinois History

<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Name</u>
1 1650/1660-1787	Colonial
2 1787-1834	Illinois Territory and Early Statehood
3 1834-1880	Early Farmsteading and Early Industrialization
4 1880-1910	Urban Growth/ Mechanization
5 1910-1937	20th Century

TABLE 4

Criteria for Distinguishing Social Classes

A. Land, Buildings, Houses

1. Number of outbuildings

- a. privy, carriage house, servant quarters, barns, sheds, cribs
- b. spatial relationships of structures to other buildings and farms in vicinity

2. Size of house

- a. type of construction
- b. materials used in construction
- c. approximate date of construction from size and style

3. Acreage--land as an economic indicator of wealth

- a. sales and acquisitions over time as indicator of relative wealth for time period in question
- b. location of property (river bottoms, river terrace, bluff top, upland prairie)
- c. soil quality of land if agricultural

B. Neighborhood and District

1. Urban--proximity to business center, docks, train yards, merchant shops

- a. type and class of district--neighborhood at time of occupation
- b. access to urban resources such as roads, rivers, woods, minerals (coal)
- c. ethnicity of area at time of occupation

2. Rural--proximity to nearest neighbor and nearest town or city

- a. type of production or business if known
 - (1) cash crop

(2) livestock

(3) subsistence

3. Ethnicity of farmers and ethnicity of area as a determinant of architectural styles

C. Zoo-archeological Evidence

1. Food remains as economic indicator

- a. cuts of meat

- b. number and proportion of animals

2. Seeds, nuts, and microfauna

- a. floral remains

- b. domestic animals buried near premises

- c. changes in subsistence or quality of diet

D. Material Evidence--utensils, ceramics, bottles, tools, etc.

1. Qualitative difference in kinds of artifacts

- a. vessel forms and location relative to structures

- b. types of ceramics and relative value at time occupation

- c. frequency of common or domestic goods in proportion to exotic nonlocal goods for nonutilitarian materials and their place in structure

- d. ethnic correlations of artifacts and origins of people using them

The archeological and historical evidence will complement themselves through use of wills, deeds, plats, and oral histories to afford a truer picture of economic and other changes over time.

APPENDIX III: LEGAL SITE DESCRIPTIONS FOR ALL SITES
IN THE SURVEY AREA

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APPENDIX IV: MAPS

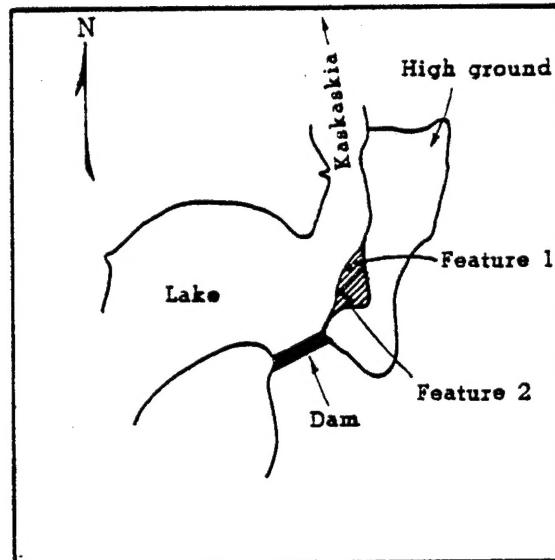
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APPENDIX V: NOTES FOR SITES MT-143 AND MT-14

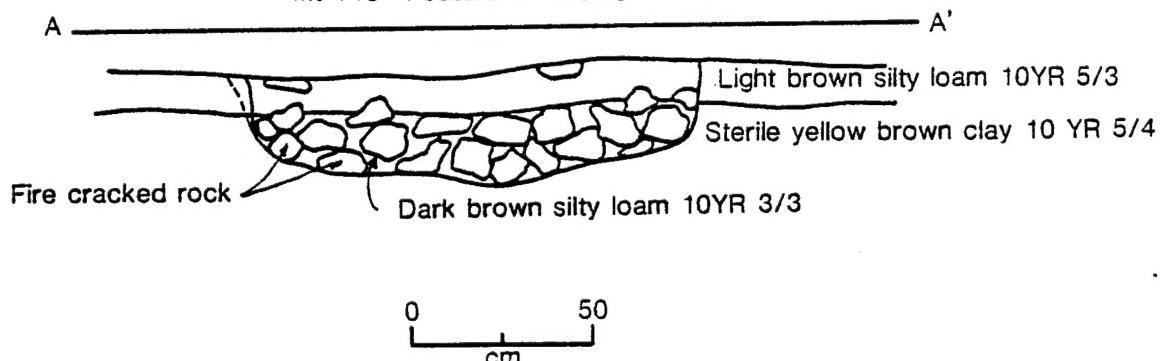
Mt-143

Two concentrations of firecracked rock were observed eroding from the bank at Site Mt-143 during the boat survey. Pedestrian survey revealed no prehistoric cultural material, but one historic yellow-paste, clear, lead-glazed sherd was found. We decided to shovel test perpendicular to the bank, hoping to determine if artifacts could be found. We made four transects and spaced our tests about 10 meters apart. No material was found in these tests. Since no material was found, it was decided to excavate the larger of the two features in hopes of finding some diagnostic cultural material. This feature was designated Feature 1. With a shovel and trowel, the side of the bank was scraped, a photo taken, and a profile drawn (Fig. 1). The topsoil above the feature was shovel-scraped in one 10cm-level. The feature then was drawn in plan view (Fig. 1). The feature was excavated in 10cm levels. The feature fill was troweled carefully but not screened. Only firecracked rock was found in the feature. Possibly this feature represents a hearth or earth oven.

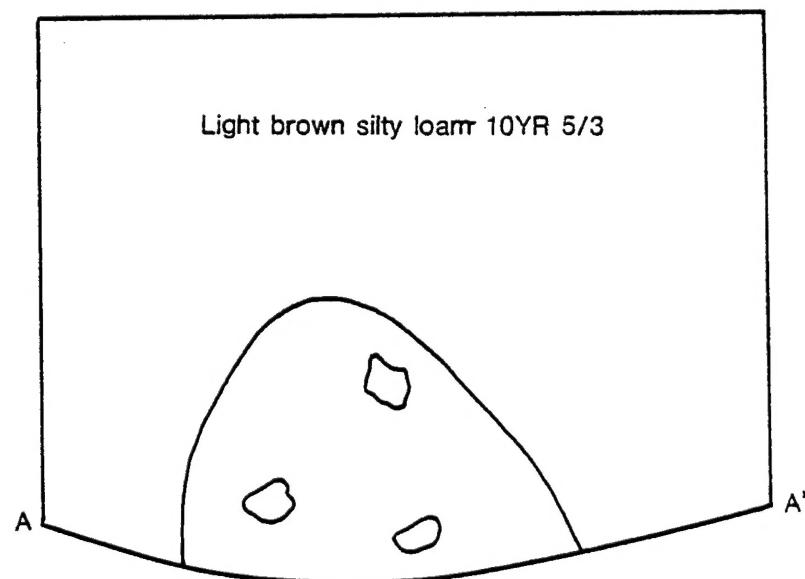
After excavating the feature, the shoreline again was carefully walked. One core and three flakes were found along the cut bank. This site was assigned IAS site number Mt-143.



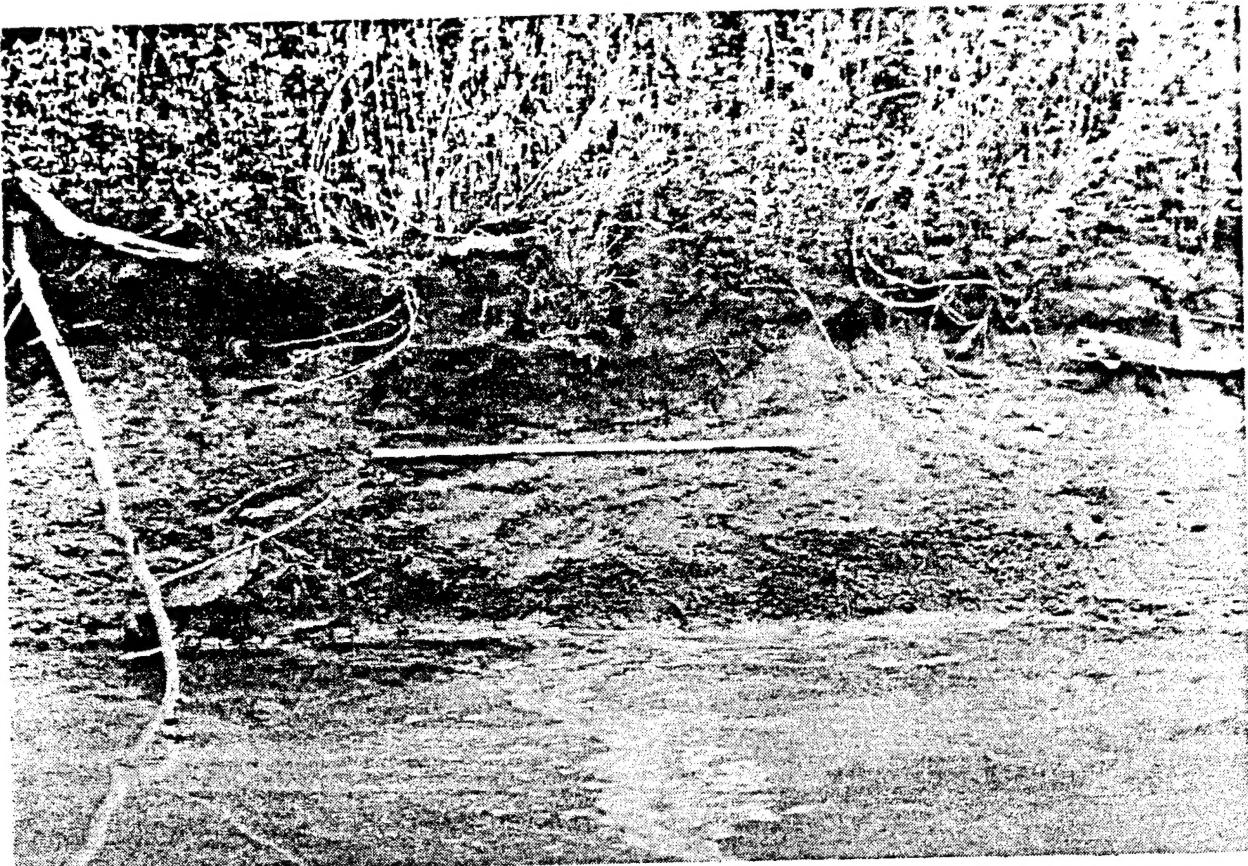
Mt-143 Feature 1 Profile



Plan View



Appendix V Figure 1. Location, profile, and plan view of Feature 1, Mt-143.



A



B

Figure 2. A. MT-143 Feature 1
B. MT-143 Feature 1, close up.

Mt-14

Mr. Glen Wright of Findlay took the authors to Site Mt-14. During this visit, in addition to numerous waste flakes and pottery sherds (Table 4), human bones were found on the surface of the site. The human skeletal material was examined and described by Dr. Martin K. Nickels, associate professor of anthropology at Illinois State University:

The human skeletal remains found scattered on the surface at Mt-14 include one cranial vault fragment (frontal?), three(?) femoral shafts, one femoral neck, one femoral head, one right femoral distal medial condyle, three or four tibial shafts, and three acetabulum portions. The remains are of at least two adult individuals, as there is no evidence of unfused epiphyses. The single femoral head yielded an estimated diameter of 46mm suggesting a male, but the lack of supporting skeletal specimens from this population makes this a tenuous conclusion.

These human skeletal remains represent a mortuary area at the site that is being badly disturbed by wave action. Moffat (1979) suggested the need for further research at Mt-14 and we strongly agree with this evaluation.